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ONE PENNY.

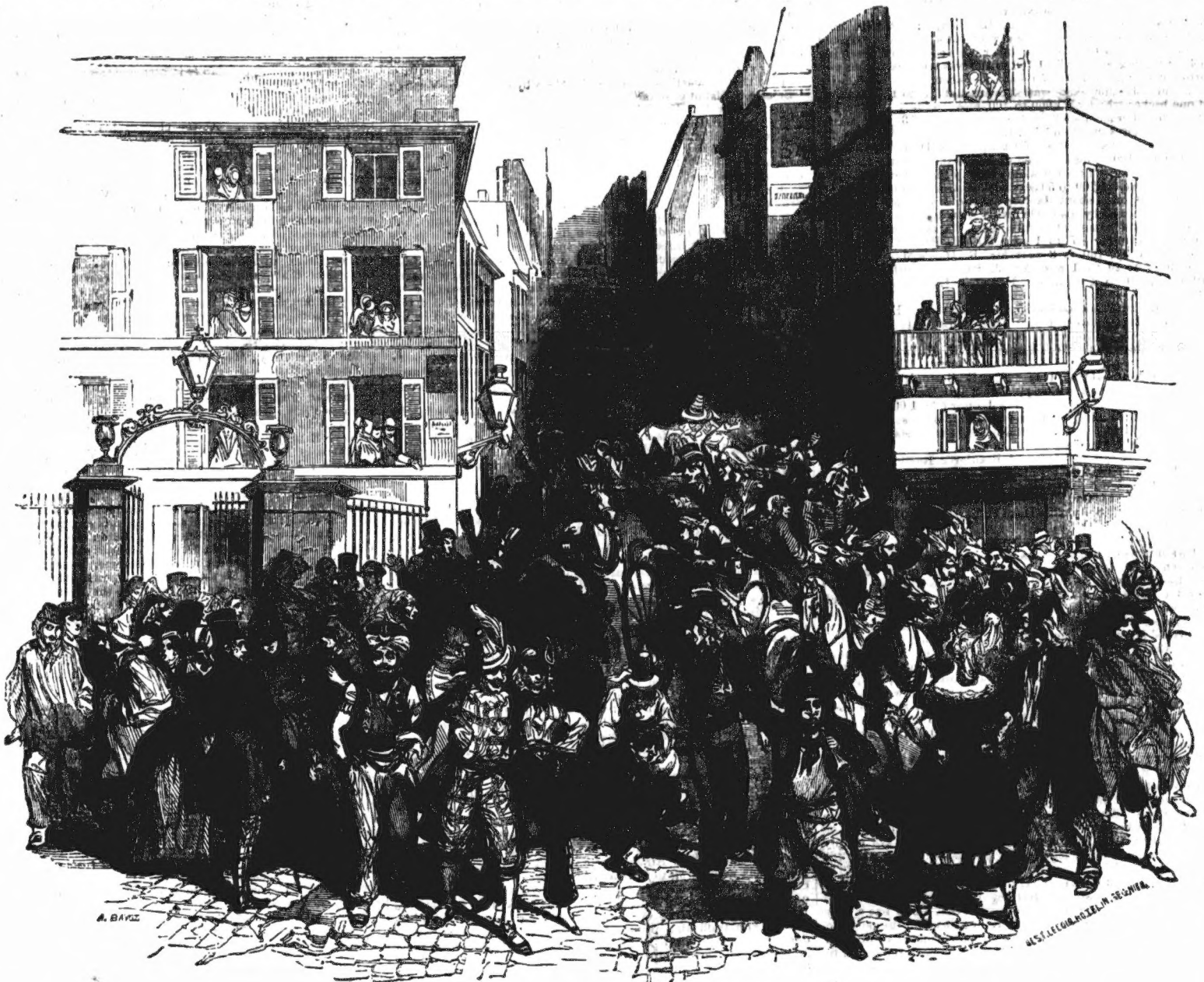
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In reply to an inquiry, in the House of Lords, by Lord Houghton, Earl Russell said it was not the intention of ministers at present to introduce any measure for altering the constitution or administration of the British Museum. He regretted the resignation of Mr. Panizzi, but the vacancy thereby vacated would be filled up without delay. The subject led to some remarks from Lord Taunton and Earl Stanhope, both of whom eulogised the services of the late librarian.

In the House of Commons, Sir G. Grey stated, in reply to Mr. Locke, that the Under-Secretary for the Home Department would shortly move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the law as to the licensing of theatres and other places of amusement in the metropolis. Mr. O. Villiers, in replying to a question of Lord Cranborne, stated that on an early day he should ask for leave to introduce a Bill for more effectually securing the execution of the laws relating to the poor in the metropolis, and that Bill would be founded upon the resolutions of the committee which sat and inquired into the subject in the last parliament. Sir G. Grey moved that the house go into committee for the purpose of enabling

him to introduce his promised measure relating to contagious or infectious diseases in cattle and other animals. Having adverted to the alarming extent to which the cattle plague had prevailed, and the diversity of opinion as to the best means of checking and ultimately suppressing it, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to describe the principle and main provisions of the Bill. Its principle, he said, was to lay down certain rules applicable to the whole country, from which no local authority should be permitted to depart; secondly, to make use of local authority for the purpose of enforcing these rules; and, thirdly, to give local authorities discretion as to the various regulations to be made according to the varying circumstances of the different parts of the country. Turning then to the enacting parts of the Bill, the right hon. gentleman went through its different provisions, the main portions of which were that the local authorities should appoint officers to give effect to the regulations to be made, and to cause all infected animals within their district to be slaughtered. With regard to animals not actually infected, but which had been in contact with infected animals, or in such contiguity to them as to raise the presumption that they might have imbibed the disease, it was not proposed to make their slaughter imperative; but the local authorities would be empowered

to act according to the circumstances of the case, and, if they thought fit, to direct the slaughter of such animals. The Bill would also adopt the principle of compensation for animals so slaughtered, whether infected or not; and the rate of compensation, in the case of the former class, would not exceed two-thirds of the value of the animal, or a maximum of £20. In the case of healthy animals ordered to be killed, the compensation would not exceed three-fourths of the value, or a maximum of £25. Provision would also be made for the disinfection of premises. It was not intended to adopt the principle of an unqualified prohibition of removal; but to impose certain statutory restrictions of universal application, leaving it open to the local authorities to make regulations varying according to the varying circumstances of their particular part of the country. Persons detected in violating the regulations would be apprehended and taken before magistrates, the cattle detained, and, if necessary, ordered to be slaughtered, without any claim for compensation. The local authorities would have power to proclaim any place within their districts as infected. All markets and fairs for lean and store cattle would be absolutely prohibited for a limited time. Foreign cattle would be slaughtered at the ports of entry. With reference to the



THE CARNIVAL AT PARIS.—A SCENE IN THE STREETS. (See page 569.)

fund from which compensation was to be provided, he objected to the proposal of making it a charge upon the consolidated fund as dangerous. At the same time he admitted the soundness of the principle that the loss occasioned by the slaughter of animals, and the expenses of carrying out the Bill, ought to be borne to a certain extent by the whole community. He proposed, therefore, to raise a compensation fund in the proportion of one-third from the county rate, one-third from the borough rate, and one-third by a rate on owners not exceeding 5s. a head of cattle; the compensation to be retrospective in cases where the cattle had been slaughtered by the direction of the inspectors.

The Court.

It is expected that on the return of the Court to Windsor, the band of the Guards regiment will be ordered to head-quarters at Windsor, and commence playing on the terrace as previous to the death of the Prince Consort, and that Windsor will again resume its wonted gaiety.

It is expected that the marriage of Princess Helena will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in July next.

Workmen will commence in the course of a week the erection of an additional wing at Frogmore Lodge, the destined residence of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian.

The christening of the infant Prince, the son and heir of the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, took place at Osborne on Saturday, which was the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage. In the presence of her Majesty the Queen, the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, and Prince and Princess Hermann of Hohenzollern.

The sponsors were Princess Hohenzollern, the Grand Duke of Baden, represented by Prince Hermann of Hohenzollern, and Prince Edward of Leiningen, represented by the Prince of Leiningen.

The infant received the names of Eulrich Edward Charles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero, rector of Whipplesham.

The ladies and gentlemen of the household, Mrs. Prothero, and some of the officers of the royal yacht, had the honour of being present.

The Prince of Wales honoured the Strand Theatre with his presence on Monday evening, accompanied by the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Mr. Burke, Mr. Woodruffe, Major Teesdale, and other gentlemen.

On Monday morning their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale and the lady in waiting, drove to the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, en route for Thame, on the Wycombe branch of the line, in order to enjoy a day's fox hunting. Their royal highnesses were attired in hunting costume, the Princess of Wales and the lady in waiting wearing dark-coloured riding habits. Their royal highnesses, after enjoying some first-rate sport, returned at 4.55 p.m.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.

5 to 2 was eagerly sought for about Lord Lyon; but with him, again, bookmakers declined taking any liberties at that price, and in some instances his friends were under the necessity of accepting 11 to 4, or "going without." 1,000 to 100 was laid against the two favourites, coupled, and 100 to 50 was taken about Lord Lyon, with a start; while Janitor, who was supported at 12 to 1, generally, found one backer who took 1,000 to 100, also "with a start." For the Derby 6 to 1 was offered on the field, but at 13 to 2 Rustle would have been a "hot un." Student's improved position for "the Guineas" had a manifest effect upon his Derby chance, an offer of 1,000 to 100 being snatched up before the operator had time to repeat the proffer. This put a stop to any further opposition to Mr. Merry's horse. 1,000 to 50 was booked twice about Auguste; and 1,000 to 40 once about Janitor. An old outsider (Duke of York) was supported by his noble owner to win about 10,000, at 100 to 1, after which one or two followed at the same price.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.—7 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Copenhagen, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb (off); 100 to 8 agst Mr. B. Dick's Mephistopheles, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Palmer's Oathness, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Forbster's East Lynn, 4 yrs, 7st (t).

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.—15 to 1 agst Mr. E. Bournett's Laura, 5 yrs, 11st (t); 25 to 1 agst Lord Pountell's Innellan, aged, 10st (t).

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—25 to 1 agst Mr. H. Hill's Copenhagen, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb.

TWO THOUSAND.—11 to 4 agst Mr. R. Sutton's Lord Lyon (taken and offered, 5 to 2 wanted); 7 to 2 agst Mr. Merry Student (off); 12 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Janitor (t); 1,000 to 25 agst Prince de Soltykoff's Duke of York (t); 100 to 50 agst Lord Lyon, with a start (t); 1,000 to 100 agst Janitor, with a start; 1,000 to 100 agst Lord Lyon and Student.

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Rustle (off); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Student (taken to £100); 2,000 to 100 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Auguste (t); 1,000 to 40 agst Baron Rothschild's Janitor (t); 1,000 to 20 Mr. G. Bryan's Laneret (t); 12,000 to 120 agst Prince de Soltykoff's Duke of York (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Lord Stamford's Peer (t).

AN UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION.—A few weeks ago, one R. Cottrell, who resides in this State, within a few miles of the Canadian frontier, took his two sons over the line, purchased winter suits of clothing for himself and them, and then returned home. Cottrell made no secret of what he had done; he spoke of it as being what everybody does; it was well known, and it reached the ears of the United States Marshal. The result of his knowing it was unfortunate for Cottrell. He has just been arraigned before Judge Smalley in the Circuit Court for smuggling. The judge held that there had been an evasion of the revenue laws. But taking into consideration the apparent honesty of Cottrell in acknowledging the affair, and considering also that the law had not hitherto been generally known, Judge Smalley let him off with now paying the Customs duties and the costs, amounting to 140 dollars, which is more than the cost of the clothes.—*New York Times*.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.—"It is announced," says the *Gazette de France*, "that Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, has already prepared his own tomb. Not that the illustrious prelate is ill, but he has been desirous of regulating his own burial beforehand, as M. Berryer has done. The place of interment is fixed in one of the chapels of the Cathedral of Orleans, and is externally indicated by a tablet of white marble riveted to the wall, on which are simply engraved the armorial bearings of the prelate—a cross, with the legend, 'pax erit.'"—

A MUSICAL DISCORD.—An elderly woman has taken it into her head to attend the Bristol cathedral regularly, and accompany the choristers in the musical portions of the service. She has a very harsh voice, which she exercises to its full extent, and the polished harmony of the euphonist strings is therefore somewhat marred. She was remonstrated with, but in vain, and at length the canon in residence gave orders that she should not be admitted inside the screen. Nothing daunted, the old woman takes her seat under the west window, and joins in the service as heartily as ever.

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday morning two men employed on the "permanent way" of the Great Western Railway were killed on the line between Warwick and Leamington, and one was seriously injured under somewhat singular circumstances. A goods train broke down during Friday night week on its way from Wolverhampton to London, and rendered the up-line impassable for trains between Warwick and Leamington. Arrangements were at once made to work the traffic to and fro on the down line only until the rubbish could be removed. The deceased men and their companion reside at Emscote (a suburb of Warwick), and at daybreak went to their work, ignorant of the accident having occurred, or of the obstruction on the line. They followed the general regulations of the company in their journey up the line, by walking on the down rails; by so doing they would under ordinary circumstances see any train on the down line before them. They passed on until they got to the scene of the previous accident, where the railway crosses the river Avon, when one of the men remarked that "they had been making the chips fly," alluding to the splinters. Scarcely had he uttered the words when the train which leaves Birmingham at 6.20 a.m., and is due at Leamington at 7.12, came up and killed John King instantly, his skull being literally stove in. A man named Daniel Giles was severely injured along the spine, and his left leg was completely torn off at the ankle. The third man, John Bister, was struck by the advancing engine, but escaped with a wound on the chin and some severe bruises. Information was at once sent to Leamington and assistance was procured. The bodies were placed on a lorry, and Bister and Giles were removed to the Warwick hospital, Leamington, where Giles expired almost immediately.

On Saturday Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the "Hall Arms," Paddington, on Emma Spinks, twenty-eight, a widow with three children, 33, Alfred-place, Harrow-road. Two letters which had been written by the deceased, the first dated the 1st December last, addressed to her father and mother, imploring forgiveness for the wrong she had committed in cohabiting with a married man named Winter, and by whom she was *enroute*, stating it was her first and last fault, and she hoped God would forgive her; the second, dated December 3, was addressed to Winter, the man with whom she had been carrying on an illicit intercourse upbraiding him for the wrong he had done her, and expressing a hope, "as he had broken her heart, and robbed her children of their mother, that they would find a friend in their Heavenly Father." It added, "that when he read this 'Tit,' as he used to call her, would be no more." George Winter, of 15, Chichester street, Harrow-road, the party referred to, admitted that he had formed an improper intimacy with deceased during the last twelve months, though he had a wife and several children. His wife, however, having become acquainted with his conduct, his position became so unpleasant at home that he had resolved to break off the connexion. He met deceased on Wednesday night week, and told her his resolve, on which she threatened to drown herself. They went for a long walk together, and at Kensal-green, after each taking a glass of rum-and-water, returned towards home by the bank of the Regent's canal. At the corner of the passage leading to Bridley-street he bade her good bye, and begged her not to come after him any more. She said, "Do you mean it?" He replied, "Emma, I do mean it," when she exclaimed, "And so do I," and instantly rushed into the water. He followed her, but being unable to swim could not rescue her, but his cries brought assistance. An eye-witness gave evidence as to seeing deceased rush into the water. A canal screw steambot came along directly after, and although called on to stop, it had come in contact with the deceased, and had carried her body about twenty yards, when it was got out of the screw. Medical evidence showed that the death was from suffocation by drowning. Verdict: "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

On Monday Mr. W. Payne, the Southwark coroner, held an inquiry at the St. George's Workhouse, Borough, touching the death at a police-station of William Hardy, aged sixty-six years. The deceased was found on the previous Thursday evening by Police-constable Buller, 496 M, lying on the pavement outside the Winchester Music-hall, in the Southwark-bridge-road. The officer took him to the Stone's-end Police-station on the charge of being drunk and incapable. When there Sergeant Gilly noticed something wrong, and he sent for Dr. Evans, whose assistant came, and pronounced him to be drunk, as he believed he smelt spirits in his breath. In two or three hours after the police again sent for the doctor, and Mr. Peacock found the deceased to be suffering from apoplexy. The deceased was carried to the workhouse, where he died in an hour. It was ascertained that he was a messenger, residing at 6, George's-street, Borough. Mr. Bolt, surgeon, said that the deceased died from apoplexy. No sign of spirits could be detected during the post-mortem examination. The coroner said that the present was another of those sad cases in which a sick man had been taken up as drunk; but no blame could be attributed to the police in the matter, as the symptoms deceived even a medical man. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from apoplexy from natural causes."

At a few minutes past one o'clock on Monday morning, a fire, by which two persons were seriously injured and one life was sacrificed, occurred on the premises of Mr. Wright, haberdasher and linen-draper, No. 127, Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's. A police-constable, on seeing smoke, raised an alarm, and in a minute afterwards Mrs. Wright jumped out of the first floor window. The next moment a noise was heard in the shop. The constable, at Mrs. Wright's request, forced the door and found the unfortunate proprietor on the floor much burned. He was pulled out of the flames, but one of his children, named Ellen Wright, aged four years, whom he had carried down stairs, was found burned to death. The father and an infant were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, both being burned over the head and shoulders. The flames were not extinguished until the premises and the contents were destroyed, and the adjoining one considerably damaged.

On Monday morning Dr. Lankester resumed an adjourned inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, on the body of Louise Dethier, who was knocked down and run over by a horse and cart driven by a man named John Wright, who was in the custody of the police. The deceased lady was aged seventy-six, and was the widow of a Belgian gentleman. The jury after a lengthened deliberation delivered a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Wright. The foreman said that the general feeling of the jury was that the man was not drunk as had been alleged, and that he tried to pull up when he saw the woman. They would like it possible to recommend him to merciful consideration. The prisoner was then committed for trial.

On Monday evening, John Beard, a labourer, of Cheltenham, died from a stab wound received whilst fighting with Samuel Oshington on Friday week.

CAPITAL CRIMES.—By the law of Scotland the following offences are still punishable with death:—Child stealing; striking a person in the presence of the King's justice sitting in judgment; aggravated theft, amounting to *furtum grave*; killing or maiming cattle; cutting growing trees and corn; maiming or beating parents; incest; notorious adultery; sorcery; engaging in a duel without the King's license; hearing mass and concealing the same; Jesuit, priests, and trafficking priests saying mass. These laws are in disuse, but it is no particular credit to Scotland to keep them on the statute book. In practice they are silent, because the whole duty of prosecuting for crimes devolves on the Lord Advocate as public prosecutor, and when he indicts for any of these crimes he frames his libel for a minor punishment.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Senate, the Marquis de Boissy delivered a virulent and exceedingly lengthy speech against England. The following are its most important passages:—

"The hon. senator regretted that the meeting of the English and French fleets at Oberbourg should have been mentioned with praise in the speech from the throne and the Address. Some pretended (he said) that this was a proof of the sympathy the two nations entertained for each other. I regret such attempts to urge upon the country an opinion which is not her own, and which is not true. This meeting has only proved one point, namely, the spirit of discipline of our troops. As to the good understanding between the two countries,—no! it has proved nothing of the kind. (Disapprobation.) I was not present myself, gentlemen, on those occasions, but I speak from the best and highest authority. With regard to sympathetic sentiments, none other were felt than this, that every one ennobled his own country and denied that of his neighbour. I am not afflicted with Anglomaniac, but I acknowledge that the English are very patriotic; and therefore it is, I repeat, that if the lips said sympathy the heart replied no! and thus the lips have lied. (Disapprobation.) If you wish to obtain an idea of this sympathy, about which so much is said, ask in what terms the French sailors spoke of the English navy, and the English sailors of the French navy. I love the French navy, firstly, because it is the defender of our coasts, and secondly, because it will one day bear our army to England. (Interruption—outcries.) The hon. senator then insisted again upon the unamiable character of the meeting of the French and English fleets, which he censured both as impolitic and as an abuse of the power of discipline. Respecting the latter point, he maintained that the French sailors were obliged to cry 'Hurrah for the English navy!' when they had a very different cry in their hearts. What they would have wished to shout (sighed the speaker) was Down with the British navy! and the English sailors would have desired to cry, Down with the French navy! (Disapprobation.) Mon Dieu! (continued the Marquis de Boissy) are the two navies friends or foes? Friends, never! Foes, certainly. This is the feeling they have in their hearts. (Shouts of disapprobation.) Politically speaking, I consider it was not correct to give out that this meeting was brought about for purely amicable purposes. The proof that such was not the case is easily obtained by a perusal of the English papers, in which it will be seen the Queen declared that this meeting was contrived as a menace to America. (Outcries.) I think the American people is too great to be frightened by the blank cartridges fired from the cannon's mouth on the coasts of France and England; but America is a young country, ill-bred, perhaps (disapprobation), as we have seen from late despatches, to which our minister made an admirable reply. England, besides her difficulty with America (who seeks war), has, thank God, another danger—namely, Fenianism. England has been the cause of the formation of secret societies; she has overthrown other countries. God is just; He has permitted her to be punished in the very way she has sinned. She has sown revolution—she has reaped revolution. If we were wise enough to favour Fenianism in Ireland we should only be using reprisals. (Disapprobation.) I wish to hold up England to scorn of all nations, and rouse every civilized Power against her."

Alluding to the insurrection in Jamaica, M. de Boissy said:—"In Jamaica 2,000 executions have taken place (I quote from an official report), the punishment being, in fifty cases, inflicted upon men who had been acknowledged innocent, by a military court-martial."

M. de Boissy was constantly interrupted throughout his speech by calls to order from the President and by exclamations from the other senators. The passage in which he spoke of the hostility existing between the French and English troops and sailors excited particular indignation. At the close of his speech, Vice-Admiral Count Bonet-Willanuez formally protested against the statements made by M. de Boissy, and flatly denied their accuracy.

The recent fancy-dress ball at the Tuilleries is thus described by *Galignani*:—"The Emperor and Empress entered the rooms about ten o'clock, the former wearing a green Venetian cloak, and the latter attired as Marie-Antoinette, in a robe of purple-coloured velvet, with a double border of white ermine. The Prince Imperial also made his appearance for the first time at a grand ball in the palace in a charming Neapolitan costume. Invitations had been sent to the ministers, to the diplomatic body, members of the Senate, Council of State, and Legislative Body, general officers, judges, and to the most distinguished representatives of Paris society. Many literary men and artists were also amongst the guests. The great personages of the political and official world in general wore the Venetian cloak. Amongst the numerous fancy dresses may be cited the following:—The Princesses de Hohenzollern in a costume of the 16th century; the Princess Mathilde, as a Roman lady; the Princess de Metternich, as an *incroyable*; the Duchess de Bassano, as Marie de Medicis; Madame de Bassano, in a Spanish costume of the time of Philip IV; Madame Schneider, as an *Odalique*; the Duchess d'Isly, the Baroness de Bourgoing, Madame Oanrobert, and Madame Fleury, as Egyptian ladies; Mlle. Beowith, as a dove; Madame Erlanger, as Fine Weather; Mlle. Hildell, as Rain; the Marchioness de Lowenoudt, in a Louis XV dress, blazing with diamonds; Mlle. de Budberg, as Little Red Riding Hood; the Marchioness de Galignani, as St. Michael, the Exterminator; Mlle. Eschassieraux, as a Roman peasant girl; Mme. Lacave-Laplagne, as a female warrior. The Marquis de Galignani wore a fancy costume called *Mirliton*; Count de Choiseul appeared as Time; M. Arman, as an Hungarian; Baron Bourgoing, Baron de Verdieres, and Viscount Aguado, as Arabs; Count Pourtales and M. Nisard, juniors, as Chinese; M.M. Boulanger and Gerome, painters, as Basil-Bonzonoks; Count de Nieuwerkerke, as Pontius Pilate.

Marshal Forey stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out.

M. Rouher declared that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion, the views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the draught of the Address.

AMERICA.

The *New York Tribune* states that M. de Montholon has communicated to Mr. Seward the answer of the French Government to Mr. Seward's note concerning the recognition of the Mexican empire.

The *New York Herald* says that, at a banquet given by the Captain-General of Havana, Mr. Seward made a speech, stating that, in his opinion, Spain was the only European Power which had any right to a footing in America, since Spain had always been eminently American. The same journal adds that Mr. Seward, while in Havana, had refused to receive Baron Magnus, the Prussian minister to Maximilian, who was en route for Mexico.

Toronto despatches report renewed alarm along the frontier on account of Fenianism, and state that the military had been much strengthened owing to the information received that General Sweeney had forces ready for raids on the principal towns.

VERY COMFORTABLE.—Persons can now have Teeth to replace those lost, so that they cannot perceive any difference. Mr. Edward A. Jones, the Dentist, of 1, 3, Strand, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, has just exhibited a new system, with a soft elastic gum, so that the roots and loose teeth can be covered and protected. No springs are used and there is no pain.—[Advertisement.]

General News.

"A SINGULAR INCIDENT," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "marked the second ball at the Tuilleries. The wife of Sarrut Pasha, the ambassador of the Porte, appeared in a European costume, with her face uncovered. She is perhaps the best Turkish lady that has thus openly discarded the national prejudices of her countrywomen. She wore an elegant Parisian toilette, and danced several mazurkas with perfect grace and distinction."

A FRIGHTFUL accident has occurred in the vicinity of Tarbes. Count de Lognon, de Merlas, who resides during the hunting season at his Chateau de Merlas, went out last Friday to hunt boars in a forest adjoining his park. He had been on his horse from seven in the morning, and having been unsuccessful in finding game, ordered a ball for luncheon at one o'clock. As the count got off his horse the trigger of his gun caught in his stirrup, and the gun went off, the ball passing through his chin and lodging in his brain. The countess, who was riding by his side, threw herself on her husband's dead body, uttering the most fearful shrieks.

FIFTEEN hundred Freemasons have held a meeting in Paris in honour of those masons who died during the year 1865. President Lincoln, King Leopold, and Marshal Magnan were mentioned among the deceased Freemasons.—*New York Paper*.

It is reported that the present commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas S. Pasley, Bart. Sir Michael's term of service will expire on the 1st proximo.

REAR-ADMIRAL HASTINGS REGINALD YELVERTON, O.B., second in command in the Mediterranean, will it is said, succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, K.C.B., in command of the Channel fleet.

THE Earl of Clonmel died at Bishop's Court, county of Kildare, in the fiftieth year of his age. His son, Lord Earlsfort, succeeds to the title and estates.

Snowdrops and primroses have made their appearance in some parts of Dorchester earlier this year than has been known for many years.

ELIZABETH, the wife of Jesse Hicks, a labourer, working at the New Swindon factory, recently presented her husband with three children at one birth. The clergyman of the parish wrote to her Majesty for the usual bounty to poor women in such cases, and received the following letter in reply:—"Sir Charles Philippe has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to send the Rev. H. P. Cheshire the enclosed Post-office order for 3l, payable to him, and to desire that he will have the goodness to hand the amount to Elizabeth, the wife of Jesse Hicks, to assist her after her confinement with three children at one birth, that circumstance having been brought under her Majesty's notice through Mr. Cheshire's application on Mrs. Hicks's behalf.—Buckingham Palace, Jan. 31, 1866"—*North Wiltshire Herald*.

THE Hampshire papers record the death, at Southsea, of Mrs. Livesey, the widow of the late Professor John Livesey, of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, at the age of 102 years.

MASSACRE OF 3,600 NEGRO TROOPS.

LETTERS from the English Abyssinian captives have been received, dated September 28th. They were then at Amba Wagdala, all well. It is said that since then they have been taken by the Emperor with him into Godjam, and that he will shortly be in Tigre. The latest date from Mr. Bassam is November 6, when he was at Kassala, the capital of the Egyptian province of Taka, whence he was about to proceed westward to Metawa.

Taka has recently been the scene of a frightful tragedy. About six months ago the negro troops there, about 4,000 in number, revolted in consequence of their pay being greatly in arrear, and also, it is said, of the intention of the Egyptian Government to send a portion of them to Mexico, to replace those sent there some time ago in the French service. For two months Taka was in a state of warfare, and order was only restored by the arrival of troops from Khartoum, and also from Egypt, via Suakim. The orders from the seat of Government were that the mutineers should be decimated, but in the result at least nine tenths were either massacred or sold into slavery.

The governor of Taka and other principal officers concerned in this tragedy have all died since, so that an investigation into the details would now be fruitless.

EXECUTION OF A FRENCH MURDERER.

POCKET, the murderer of M. Laverge— a gentleman he had accompanied from England to Paris, and then inveigled into a wood, where he murdered him—was executed the other day. He was an old offender and escaped convict from Cayenne. At half-past four in the morning the Abbe Frolley went into Pocket's cell to announce the melancholy intelligence to him that he had but a short time to live. When Pocket heard the announcement he became exceedingly agitated, and turned very pale, but he almost instantly recovered his self-possession, and said, "In fact, it is better to lose one's head on the guillotine than to remain yonder to Cayenne, to receive twenty blows with a whip at any moment, if nothing else." He then asked for a glass of brandy. It was given to him, but it had been previously mixed with water, of which Pocket complained, and asked for another glass of pure brandy. This was also given him. The Abbe Frolley exhorted him to pray. "I am going to smoke," said Pocket; and he then took up a cigar which was lying on the floor of his cell. "This cigar is not so good as those you used to give me, Dr. Berigny," said he to the prison doctor. The abbe confessed him, and said a mass, which could be heard by the prisoners without their being seen. After mass, Pocket was delivered up to the executioner. When the latter was about to cut off his hair, Pocket said, "Don't be afraid of using the scissors. I have not much hair, but I have lost my whiskers grow." Pocket had on a handsome coloured American shirt, and he remarked to the executioner that it had cost him 15 francs (12s.). "When I think that I have only three quarters of an hour to live," continued Pocket, while his whiskers were being shaved, "it appears to me so dull, but go on." The executioner then took off the iron which confined his hands, and made him sit down while he took those from his feet. As soon as Pocket felt himself free, he rose up gallily, and placing his right leg in advance while he pressed his body with his elbows, he said—"I know all that. I know how it is done. It is for the cords." He allowed himself to be tied without saying anything, having previously given a letter to Dr. Berigny, containing a look of his hair, which he requested that gentleman to deliver to his brother. The Zouaves and Grenadiers kept the spot where the execution was to take place. The number of spectators was immense. Thousands had been on their way to the spot during the night. At seven o'clock precisely there was deep emotion among the crowd. The fatal cart was driven up rapidly. "There's Pocket, there's Pocket!" issued from the mouths of thousands. He descended from the cart, supported by two assistants. The priest embraced him and delivered him to the executioners. His face was deadly pale and he was almost fainting; he turned and bowed to the crowd and said, "I die innocent, God knows it." In an instant he was placed on the terrible guillotine; the axe fell, and in less than four seconds human justice was satisfied, for Pocket had expiated his crime.

THE WEST INDIA OUTBREAK.

THE *Times* correspondent in Jamaica thus describes the negro population of the island:—

"English planters cultivate, or don't cultivate, the estates. English merchants and shopkeepers carry on trade in the towns. There is greater lethargy and less enterprise among the white people than you find in England, but that is due to climate. Then there is a more than English gentility and hospitality, to which no stranger can be insensible; and, along with this, an attachment to English manners and customs, and a love and longing for the dear old country, always spoken of by colonists as 'home,' which are really touching. One is pleased to find that the more intelligent among the coloured people enter thoroughly into this feeling, and claim, as they have a right to claim, their share in the traditions and the privileges of British citizenship. Some send their children to England to be educated. All among the class I have mentioned acknowledge the benefits which the colony enjoys—though lately these benefits have been fewer than could be wished—by being connected with the mother country. But for the hateful difference of colour, Jamaica would be a thoroughly English colony; yet other West India islands less blessed than Jamaica prospered in spite of this difference. It is impossible for an Englishman to despair of an island in which, as I write, the Guards' waltz is being extracted by vigorous thumping from a piano in the opposite house, while a group of black children in a yard close by have just sung, 'Lo, He comes, in clouds descending,' and now and then I hear distant snatches of a sturdy chorus proposing three cheers for 'the Red, White, and Blue!'"

"I do not pretend to have fathomed the negro's character; to do so requires close study and wide observation, for he seems to have a complex character, with many good qualities, crossed by much that requires humouring, management, and firm control. On the surface of things, however, Quashie appears to be a likeable fellow, good-tempered, sociable, joyous, easily pleased, easily—ah, too easily—wrought upon and led; excitable, and in that state liable to sudden and almost unaccountable excesses of rage; fond of basking in the shade than working in the sun, and, as political economists agree, contented with too little, having few wants, and these easily supplied, and seldom caring to raise his condition. I wish he would be more careful of his womankind, and less careful of his own ease. It is nearly always the women who bring down the heavy loads to market. Sir Quashie rides his pony or mule in dignity and ease, while the hewer of wood and drawer of water whom he has taken to wife trudges patiently by his side, generally pointing on her head a big basket of yams, bananas, or green oranges. How well she poses it, too, and with what a royal air she walks. Her lithe, shapely figure and well-set head, the light, clean dress and gay turban, the basket full of tropical fruit—perhaps gold-coloured, perhaps flaming red—and the good-humoured black face which returns your nod, and shows the reddest (also the thickest) of lips and the whitest of teeth, make up a study of form and colour which would delight an Academician. But, then, this always graceful, seldom pretty, black Venus, who toils so hard for six days in the week, is actually fond of wearing finery on the seventh! I believe she shares this reproach with a good many of those in Europe and elsewhere who think themselves her betters. She is a daughter of Eve, and on Sundays at all events likes to be well dressed, according to her notion of good dressing. Let me assure all who may be inclined to think poorly of her in this respect that the black woman seems to possess an instinct for dressing well, that she evidently has an eye for colour, and is gifted with a taste very far beyond that of her class in England. Her turban is gay, as I have said; but its bright colours contrast well with the dusky face and gleaming teeth below. Her dress is a cool, clean print, always light, hardly ever gaudy. In the early days of emancipation I am told that the negroes bought dresses of flaming colours, but for these there is now no market in Jamaica—a proof that, in matters of taste, the negroes are, at all events, an improvable being."

"That the blacks are not very considerate towards their women seems to be too true. In the market groups here this is very apparent, and on the wharves the same scene is enacted. The cooling of the steamboats is done principally by women. Some weeks ago a sketch of this very lively scene appeared in the *Illustrated News*, and was accurate so far as it represented the women carriers, but not at all in depicting them as half-naked. Captain Cooper, R.N., the manager of the Royal Mail Steamboat Company here, showed this sketch to some of the women employed, and they were highly indignant. 'Him make great mistake,' one of them said; 'let 'em come and see us Sundays.' And no doubt on Sundays these women, coarsely dressed as they are when at work, and necessarily dirty while doing this 'dirty work,' come out resplendent. They are well able to do so, for they earn excellent wages."

THE MASSACRES AND FLOGGINGS.

The correspondent at Kingston of a daily paper thus describes the results of his inquiries regarding the reports received at home:—

"I have not seen the scored backs of any women who stated they were flogged, but I have seen the scored backs of men. There is one poor fellow now under the care of Dr. Phillippo, of Spanish Town, who says he was twice flogged—once for not touching his hat to the Preposit-Marshall Ramsey, another time getting one hundred lashes before being discharged, 'to teach him manners.' Dr. Phillippo may have been quite wrong in treating the man's back as if it were a cat-o'-nine-tails, and I may have equally been deceived in accepting the man's statement as correct. I never before saw a human being whose flesh had been torn by the lash, and these marks which I saw may have been different from those produced by whipping. I can only say I believed in it, and found a good break of even Spanish Town air agreeable after the experience, and a mouthful of pomegranate not unobtainable. A man was arrested at Stony Hill, but he was carried to Morant Bay, and need I say what his fate was? On his way to the gallows his son, a young lad, who had been sent down to watch his father's fate, and to show him he was not forgotten by his own, approached to bid him farewell, and the old man as the only token of affection he could bestow took off his hat, which was a new one, and was handing it to his son. 'What is that stoppage?' yelled the provost-marshal. The cause was explained to him. 'Tie him up and give him a dozen,' he roared; and the boy was tied to a gun and flogged while the father was being executed. Nay more, for Mr. Eyre's subordinates did nothing by halves. The lad, on being unloosed, was, according to custom, compelled to run the gauntlet. The soldiers, sailors, constables, and general medley of ruffians, ranged themselves in two rows, and the men who had been flogged, whether they had received twelve lashes or one hundred, were forced to run for their lives, with their backs uncovered and bleeding. They were struck with sticks, the butt end of guns, with stones, with any weapon which could be got by the defenders of law and order, and the poor young fellow of whom I have just spoken was knocked down and had two ribs broken. He continued to crawl out of the camp, and took two days to reach home. His mother tended him, and doubtless thanked God that although her husband had been torn from her, her son might live to comfort her in her old age. Ah, she had not yet drunk her bitter cup to the dregs! In a day or two afterwards Ramsey's human sleuth-hounds returned, they arrested the mangled lad and tore him from his mother mourning her slain husband, and they hanged him. Again I beg all persons not to accept of this statement as conclusive evidence. The chief authority I have is the mother of the young man and the widow of the victim first executed."

"Stories seemingly incredible have been confirmed in a most extraordinary manner. Being one day on a visit to Spanish Town I saw a man who had been in a volunteer company and had been severely flogged. He told us of a case where the captain of the company or troop to which he belonged had shot a man without trial, in his own garden, in the presence of his household, merely because he looked 'suspicious.' The details of the execution were so similar to the shooting of John Brown, the Yorkshire carrier, by Oliverhouse—but only more repulsive, even—that I could not get the story out of my head all night; and at length I made up my mind that the volunteer having been flogged was grossly misrepresenting some incident or other to the prejudice of the officer. This statement, it will be observed, was made at Spanish Town. Next morning, on my return to Kingston, I saw at the office of the Jamaica Committee a large number of persons from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and by the kindness of the gentlemen representing the committee was permitted to talk with them. Among the first persons addressed I found the widow of the man so wantonly shot in his own garden. The incident seems to have been too true. Upon the unsupported testimony of one of the troop that he had seen the unfortunate man with a sugar-cane or machete on some occasion or other which was not particularly investigated, the victim was tied to a tree in his own yard, and before his wife well knew whether they had taken him she was a widow. Eight of the soldiers fired but did not kill him, whereupon the man who had denounced him put his rifle to his ear and blew out his brains. His only child fled shrieking to the woods, his wife and mother were the horror-stricken spectators of the foul murder. The body was dragged half out of the gateway, and when his wife regained her senses she went away to get help to bury the body. In her absence two of the soldiers returned, dragged the body to the beach, took it out some distance, and tossed it into the sea. These were Kings-men, Mr. Ruskin—how do you like the deeds of them? Somehow it appears to me that the rowdiest mobman of London would scorn to touch them with a pitchfork."

"As to the riot at Morant Bay, which has led to such dismal results, I find there has been the usual amount of exaggeration. The narrative, which had been already made public in England as to the events preceding the attack on the Court House, is substantially correct. A lad had a few words at the door of the Court House on Saturday, the 7th, with a policeman. On hearing a voice from the bench shouting, 'Who is that making a noise? Bring him here!' the youth bolted, and the policeman followed him into the market-place, where the country people were assembled, selling their provisions and making their markets. The lad resisted, and escaped among the people, and this was the small beginning of the whole catastrophe. The magistrates—local proprietors, attorneys, and overseers—were greatly incensed at this unusual and unexpected display on the part of the people, who themselves seem to have thought no more of the matter."

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY.

THE royal commissioners, Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. John B. Maule, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th inst., and on the 23rd inst. the royal commission was formally opened at Spanish Town. After the reading of the commission, Sir Henry Stokes said:—

"I declare the commission now open. The royal commissioners, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, are anxious to obtain the fullest information touching the origin, nature, and circumstances of the late disturbances, and the means adopted in the course of their suppression. With this view they will summon such witnesses as appear to them likely to afford information on these points, and they will be glad to receive information from others as to any person who will be able to throw light upon these transactions. In answer to letters which have been addressed to the commissioners as to the course to be pursued, it may be well to state that the inquiry will be an open one, and that, if any evidence should be given which tends to incriminate any individual, that person will be allowed to test the accuracy of such evidence, and to tender counter-evidence in reply. The better course for anyone to adopt, who thinks that he can assist the commissioners in obtaining information, will be to address the secretary, stating in full the name and address of the witness who can give such information. With respect to the applications which have been made by gentlemen connected with the public press, the commissioners are not able to give them any specific directions. The publication or non-publication of details must be left to the discretion of the gentlemen engaged. The commissioners would, however, suggest that, supposing evidence to be given affecting individuals, it may be that justice may require that the publication of such evidence should be suspended until the individual has himself had the opportunity of being heard. As it appears from the commission which has just been read that the commissioners are directed to conform to such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of State, it is only necessary to add that the one instruction that they have received is that the inquiry should be 'full, searching, and impartial.'"

Mr. Gurney, advocate, and Mr. J. Horne Payne, barrister, were in attendance, instructed by Mr. S. O. Burke, attorney-at-law.

Mr. Phillippo, barrister, also attended, instructed by Mr. Harvey. Mr. Gurney said: I attend the royal commission on behalf of Mrs. George William Gordon, and numerous other parties who allege themselves to be sufferers by the measures used for the suppression of the disturbances. With me is my learned brother, Mr. John Horne Payne, of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Phillippo said: I attend this royal commission on behalf of Dr. Underhill and other Baptist ministers of Jamaica, who are said in Governor Eyre's despatch to the Colonial Secretary to be implicated in the recent disturbances.

His excellency the governor, after consultation with the other commissioners, said: If evidence is offered tending to implicate those for whom you appear, you will have an opportunity of attending to their interests.

His excellency then declared the board adjourned. The proceedings occupied about three-quarters of an hour.

The *Times* commissioner at Jamaica writes:—"At present the negroes have been flocking by the hundred to Kingston to volunteer evidence before the royal commission, and as they generally arrive in a penniless state, they have become somewhat of an embarrassment to those who are collecting evidence. According to all accounts, the preparations for the two inquiries have rather excited the negroes. They are still full of what 'Missie Queen' is to do for them,—always distinguishing apparently between the Queen and the Queen's Government, and expecting that they are to be supported against the local 'powers that be.' Some disquieting rumours have been current within the last day or two, but, like most other rumours in this country, if you follow them home you find very little substance in them. General report said that a band of negroes had sworn to waylay and destroy every white man going to Kingston from St. Thomas-in-the-East to give evidence, and the Four-mile Wood was fixed upon as the place where witnesses were to be maltreated. I have heard of instances from venturing along the road, and induced them to wait for the Jamaica packet and come to town by sea; but there are many who have come by the road in their 'buggies' without being molested. I have seen letters in which complaint is made of the 'open insolence and defiant air' of the people in the Blue Mountain and Plantain Garden river districts, and some of the ladies whose husbands have been summoned to town have gone on board the vessels in Port Morant for safety. After what has occurred one can easily understand that they did not feel quite comfortable in being left alone on shore."

THE DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM OSBORNE TO OPEN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

In our last we gave an account of the full ceremonial of the opening of the Houses of Parliament by her Majesty. The Queen left Osborne on Monday, and arrived the same day at Windsor. The following morning her Majesty proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and from thence to open parliament; after which she returned to Windsor, and the next day again departed for Osborne. We give on the next page an illustration of the departure of the Queen from Osborne to open the Houses of Parliament.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AND LIFE.

On Sunday morning, Negretti and Zambra's storm-glass, as manufactured for the late Admiral Fitzroy, showed unmistakable evidence that a storm was about to break over not only the coast, but also the south-eastern and south-western portions of the metropolis and suburban districts. This prognostication was, we regret to state, fully verified; for from an early hour in the morning the rain began to descend in torrents, accompanied by showers of

fiery, chimney-pots were cast down, and tiles were sent flying from the roofs of numerous houses into the open streets. One gentleman named Harrison, a surveyor, in passing along the Platow-road, was struck on the head, and received such a serious injury by the falling of a limb of a tree, that he was obliged to be placed in a cab and taken to his home at Stepney. The havoc caused by the gale in the south and south-eastern districts is such as can with difficulty be accurately described. So great was the power of the wind that the water ran down the hills in the neighbourhood of Forest-hill and the Crystal Palace, and it was a work of no little difficulty for any one to pass along.

Great as the inconvenience was experienced in those districts it was nothing in comparison to what took place in the immediate neighbourhoods of Windsor, Datchet, and Hammersmith. In those parts the rain as it fell covered acres of land, until the earth in some places was three to four feet under water. The wind at the same time shivered large branches of trees growing in the different plantations. Stately firs that had been growing for twenty-five years in the neighbourhood of Woking are reported by the guards on the South-Western Railway to have been broken off at the roots, and so great was the depth of the water that the same nearly reached the fire boxes. The dead weight of the wind had a great

A number of boats were sunk off the quay, and the Miranda yacht, belonging to Mr. Vaughan, was completely wrecked. At Portsmouth the storm was equally severe, and great damage was done to shipping and other property. The crew, seven in number, of a brig which drifted from her moorings and ran aground, and afterwards broke up, were drowned.

The illustration on page 565 represents the English ship Lily in the gale in the Channel of Friday week, when a fire ball was seen to descend near her.

Poole, Monday.

Yesterday a storm of unprecedented violence broke over the southern coast, and in this neighbourhood caused great destruction to shipping and to human life. The following particulars have been gathered from various sources:—John Hart, one of the pilots of the port of Poole, states that about a quarter-past seven o'clock in the morning he desired the engineer of the steamer Royal Albert to get up steam, as he feared her services would be required during the gale. This was done, and about ten minutes before ten o'clock they steamed out of the harbour. They passed near to a brigantine of 180 or 140 tons, name unknown, and which had been abandoned by the crew. The steamer proceeded into Studland Bay, where they spoke with the Ranger, Cowes pilot-boat No. 11,



THE CARNIVAL WEEK AT PARIS.—GRAND RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES. (See page 569.)

ball and sleet. This lasted for some hours without doing any material damage beyond deluging the streets with water and rendering them almost impassable for pedestrians, or even vehicles.

Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon a violent squall resembling a hurricane set in, which was of greater force than that which took place when the unfortunate ship London was lost and so many lives sacrificed. The wind blew in gusts, at times from due south, and then veered to the west. Such a scene as took place on the River Thames and in the Channel has not been witnessed since the year 1841, about the time the President was lost. Small craft—such as wherries, galleys, barges, and even larger vessels—could be seen broken away from their moorings, and drifting and dashing against each other in the wildest confusion. Some of the vessels were stove in, and two brothers, of the name of Eastman, were drowned off East Greenwich. Off Blackwall the scene was terrific, and it was as much as any boat could do to make way towards the Brunswick-pier, and that favourite lounge so much patronised by Londoners was entirely deserted during the day. The rain, at the same time, fell in drenching torrents; the wind blew

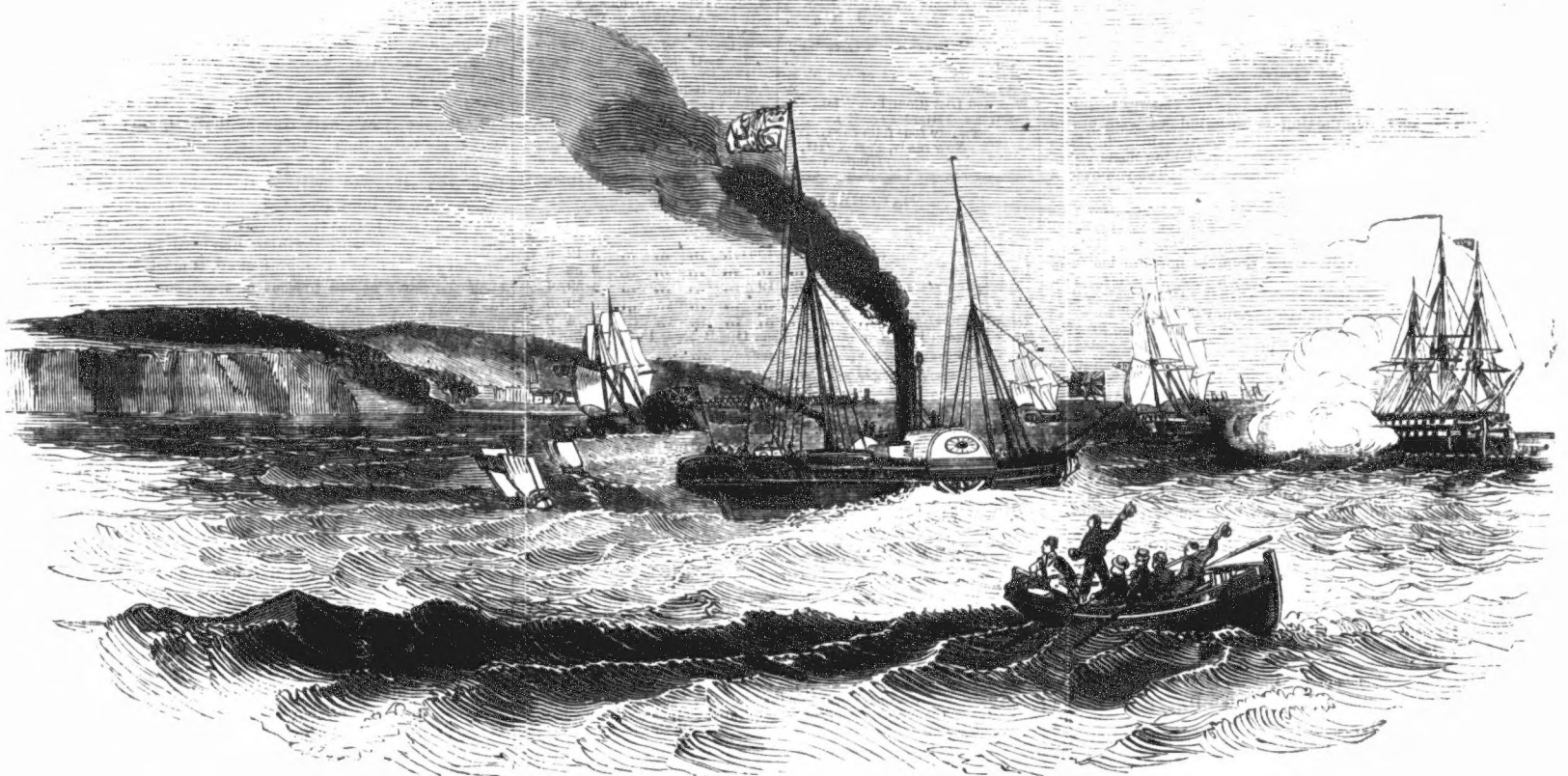
influence upon the traffic of the different lines of railway, and many of the trains were considerably delayed.

About eleven o'clock a large steamer was going down the river towards Gravesend, when a brig, laden with coals, broke away from its moorings, and before the engines of the former could be stopped the brig was run into and two men fell overboard, and drifted away with the rapid tide.

A man named Watts had a very wonderful escape from a watery grave. He and his wife and a boy had the management of a large sailing barge from Goole, and while endeavouring to navigate the vessel near Blackwall, a sudden squall blew him overboard. Fortunately, however, at the time he was blown from his vessel he was engaged in affixing a large oar to the left side of the deck, and was falling over he pulled the oar with him, and sustained himself in the water until ropes were thrown to him.

Serious accounts are received from various seaport towns of the effects of the gales of the last two or three days. Numerous wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, are reported from Poole, in Dorsetshire; while at Southampton the gale of Saturday night and Sunday is said to have been one of the most furious that ever raged there.

which had been run ashore. They took out one hand, but finding that the boat was in a safe position, he was put back again. The sea was then very heavy, and the wind blew fearfully. The steamer found the Poole pilot-boat No. 11 in distress about four o'clock in the afternoon, and succeeded in saving the crew, but the boat was lost. The men having been brought to Poole, the steamer again went out and took in tow the Manley Wood lifeboat. It appeared that the lifeboat had behaved well during the gale, but in consequence of the extreme violence of the wind the crew were not able to make any headway. The life-boat crew had been in the boat from eleven o'clock till half-past six, when they found there was apparently no further demand for their services, and she was taken to the life-boat station at Northaven. In the course of the evening, however, a messenger arrived from Christchurch, stating about ten miles from Poole, and stated that a vessel was driving ashore, and that the services of the Poole life-boat were required. Horses were obtained, and the boat was conveyed along the road on its carriage, from Northaven to Christchurch, a distance of about fifteen or sixteen miles, the crew being conveyed to the latter place from Poole in an omnibus. Before the arrival of the



DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM OSBORNE TO OPEN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. (See page 564.)

boat the vessel had become a wreck, and part of the crew had perished. She was the *Eliza*, of Tynemouth, laden with coal, Beck, master, and owned by Mr. G. P. Ward, Devon. Whilst in her distressed condition, she having drifted ashore at the mouth of Christchurch Harbour, Mr. Henry Outler, fishmonger, of Bournemouth, took a boat, and very courageously went to her assistance about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. He succeeded, after great difficulty, in reaching her. He found the crew, seven in number, huddled together, the living with the dead. On taking them ashore three of the men were found to have perished from exposure, but the captain and the remaining three men were happily alive.

Another fatal casualty occurred to the brigantine, *Elizabeth*, of Tynemouth, 119 tons register, also belonging to Mr. Ward. William Berry, able seaman, one of the crew, reports that her crew numbered six. At seven a.m. yesterday, the tide being flood, the weather stormy, and the wind S.S.E., the vessel was riding in Stadeland Bay with one anchor. So soon as she began to drive, the second anchor was let go, but she still continued to drive, and about half-past eight she struck on the east side of the bar. She shortly afterwards began to break up, and the master and crew left in the boat, which, however, unfortunately capsized. Four of the men were drowned, one remained clinging to the boat until taken off by some Coast-guardmen at the Branksome Station, and the other succeeded in swimming ashore.

At Bournemouth, about five miles from Poole, between eight and ten o'clock this morning, two dead bodies were picked up there. One was taken to Branksome Tower, the residence of G. W. Packer, Esq., M.P., and the other to the abode of Sir Percy Shelley, Bart. A couple of boats were also picked up, one of which bore the name *Pallas*, of Weymouth. In addition to portions of wrecks, &c., a pocket-book was washed ashore, which contained various memoranda, together with a letter from Mr. Matthews, of the Exmouth Custom House, to Mr. Ward, evidently the owner of the *Elizabeth* and *Eliza*, in reference to light dues, but there was nothing to indicate the name of the vessel.

The above is an account of the casualties and loss of life that have been clearly ascertained, but there is no doubt that these are but a portion of the dire results wrought by the storms in this



THE ENGLISH SHIP LILY, IN A STORM IN THE CHANNEL. (See page 564.)

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly to the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. They have gained a great reputation in America, and are now sold by all respectable medicine dealers in this country at 1s. 6d. per box.—(Advertisement.)

AN ACTION ABOUT BUGS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried a case Campbell v. Lord Wenlock.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Stretton were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Karlake, Q.C., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Colonel Campbell, brought this action against the defendant to obtain 500 guineas for the use and occupation of a furnished house, being 49, Eaton-place, which the plaintiff had let to the defendant. The plea of the defendant was that the house was infested with certain noxious insects, to wit, bugs. The house in question was let by the plaintiff to the defendant for a sum of 500 guineas from April 22nd to August 5th. Mrs. Dundas had previously occupied the house, and after she left the defendant took possession, the servants going in on the 22nd and the family on the 28th of the month. According to the statement of the plaintiff's counsel, the house did not satisfy the butler, and he expressed surprise that his noble master should have condescended to take the house, as it was of such small dimensions. On the day following the arrival of the family intimation was given to Mr. Douglas, the plaintiff's agent, that the family were much annoyed by bugs in the night. Upon this Mr. Douglas's foreman went to the house, and he was permitted to examine the beds and bedsteads, and he sent three men, who proceeded upon the examination. The butler, however, interfered, and the men were dismissed. Application had afterwards been made for permission to examine the furniture, but it was not given. It did not seem that his lordship's family complained, but one of the servants had done so. The defendant removed to Farrance's Hotel, and afterwards he took Lord Lichfield's house in Dover-street, which was more satisfactory, it was said, to the butler's view. Men were then sent into the house, and the furniture was thoroughly examined, and instead of the house being overrun with the insects only two or three were found, but it did not appear by whom these were left.

Evidence was given by Mr. Douglas's clerk of the letting of the house to the defendant. The house was examined by Lord and Lady Wenlock, and they approved of it. The house had been previously occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and by the Archbishop of York. When the butler came with the luggage he said the house was not near large enough for the establishment, but he supposed he must put up with the inconvenience as his lordship had taken the house, but if he (the butler) had been consulted he certainly should not have taken it. To this it was replied that Lord and Lady Wenlock had examined the house. The butler gently insinuated that it was usual to make a present when a house was taken, but the agent replied to this that it was not usual when the party himself took the house, but a commission would be allowed if some tables were taken of the witness. An inventory was afterwards taken, but no complaint was made. On the 24th the butler said more beds would be required, but Colonel Campbell would not put them in, as they had some themselves. The butler selected some tables which belonged to Lady Cathcart, at the back of Eaton-place, and the agent said he should make him a present of a sovereign. The butler complained of that being a very trifling present. On Friday, the 28th, the family came, and the next morning the agent called upon the defendant, who said he was sorry to say they were troubled with bugs in the attic. The agent said he had never heard of it from prior occupants, and that he would not believe it. The defendant granted permission to have the bedsteads taken down, provided the servants were accommodated with beds out of the house. The agent sent three men to the house within a quarter of an hour, but they returned, saying that the permission had been withdrawn. He called himself and saw the defendant, and told him he did not think he was acting fairly; but the defendant said the servants complained of bugs being all over the house, and he was afraid he should take them into the country, and that his servants would leave him, and he should leave the house and not return, and should make his stand on the bugs, and the agent was referred to his lordship's sale at York.

Lucy Darnell had for some years been housemaid to the plaintiff, and remained in the house when it was let. Never heard of any complaints of bugs before the 22nd April. There were six additional bedsteads brought in before the defendant's family arrived. The butler objected to the agent's men examining the beds, as his lordship was going to leave the house.

Cross-examined: Never saw a bug in the house, nor heard of any complaints before. Did see a few bugs when the men took down one of the bedsteads. Could not say how many—not a dozen; there might have been half a dozen. What could be expected if servants would not keep their rooms clean? Never said the rooms had not been cleaned for three months, for they had been cleaned two or three times during that period. She could not have slept if there had been bugs in the house. She should have found them out if there had been any.

The Chief Justice supposed she meant that they would have found her out. (Boars of laughter.)

Charles Hears: Was foreman to Mr. Douglas. The butler interfered as he was taking down the bedsteads, and told him to desist, as they were going to leave the house. Witness remained in the evening and took down the bedsteads in the attic. Did not see any bugs.

Cross-examined: Had heard that bugs had been found in the house.

Other witnesses were called, who stated that they had been in the house, and had never seen any bugs there.

Mr. Bovill, in his address to the jury for the defendant, complained that unfair imputations had been cast upon the defendant and his butler, as they were charged with having got rid of the bugs on the plea of their being bugs in it, as it was merely wished to obtain a larger house. This the defendant indignantly denied, for there was not the slightest ground for such an imputation. Mr. Abbott, who had been the defendant's butler, left his service, and was now the proprietor of the Great Northern Hotel at York. He should be able to prove that the house was infested with bugs, so that it was utterly impossible for his lordship's family to remain in the house.

Lord Wenlock deposed that when he took the house it was stipulated that it was perfectly clean, and in proper condition for his reception. Lady Wenlock also said she should expect the house to be put in a clean state, and stated that they were very particular as to cleanliness. The man remarked that there would be no bugs in it. On the Saturday after they took possession they communicated as to the state of the beds. In consequence of the statements of the servants he determined to leave the house. He had never seen a bug in his life, and trusted he never should. Told Lawrence, the clerk of Mr. Douglas, that there were so many bugs in the house that he could not remain. Lawrence did not deny it, and offered to put in fresh beds and bedsteads. To this witness replied that he was so much annoyed that he could not, and should not remain, at the risk of breaking up his establishment. He went to Farrance's Hotel at great inconvenience to himself and family. He then took Lord Lichfield's house, in Dover-street, where he remained for the season. The bugs were the only reason for his leaving the house in Eaton-place, which was perfectly suitable for his family.

Cross-examined: Mr. Lawrence said he had never had any complaint about the house before. Lady Wenlock had made a point about the house being perfectly clean in every respect.

Charles Abbott stated that he was now the proprietor of the Great Northern Hotel, at York. He had been steward and butler to Lord Wenlock. On the day after his arrival, upon going over the house, he found it was not prepared for occupation. Nothing

had been done since the former occupant had left the house. He complained to Lawrence of the state of the house, and Lawrence said he would send in a staff of men on the Monday to clean the house, and on the Monday several men and women were sent into the house. Before the arrival of Lord and Lady Wenlock, as they were shifting the beds, one of the servants brushed a bug into the face of witness. He examined and found others. He saw a number of bugs in the front attic in a bedstead. He subsequently found another lot. He showed them to Lucy Darnell, who asked him what he could expect, when the room had not been cleaned for three or four months as the kitchen people were so busy that they could not do it. He saw upwards of a dozen bugs at one time, and upwards of twenty at another time. Did not say anything about the bugs to Lord or Lady Wenlock on their arrival, as it was late. On the next morning Lord Wenlock told him of the complaint of the servants, and he then communicated to him what he had seen. He had not mentioned it until Lord Wenlock spoke to him. Witness denied ever having asked Douglas for a present or commission. He complained to Lawrence of the delay in getting the house ready, and he begged him to do the best he could, and he would recompense him.

Ellen Hardcastle, housemaid to Lord Wenlock, deposed that she slept in the back attic. She was bitten in the night, and got up and struck a light, but could not find anything; the next night she slept in the room below, and she was not then disturbed. She was present in the best bed-room, when the bug was swept on Abbott's face, and he said, "This is a fine thing!" (Laughter.) She saw the bugs that were found by Kersley, and on the following day, after the room had been washed, she saw four or five bugs crawling on the floor. She saw them come from between the cracks of the floor. Allen, the boy, slept in the same bed on the following night, and he showed her bug marks on his face and hands.

Mrs. Biskely, cook to his lordship, gave similar evidence; she picked up eighteen bugs.

Margaret Livingstone, scullerymaid, said she found about a dozen dead bugs on the floor, and on the skirting boards, the day after the room was washed. She picked them out with a hair-pin. (Laughter.)

George Allen, school-room boy, said he slept in the top back attic. He had been in bed about half an hour when he felt a bite. He got out and struck a light, but could find nothing; he went to bed again, and was again bitten, and in the morning he had marks on his face and arms. He called out to one of his fellow servants that there were bugs in the bed, and he could not sleep.

By a jurymen: He had been bitten several times before by bugs. He knew perfectly well what it was. (Laughter.) He was not bitten before whilst he had been in Lord Wenlock's service.

Henry Tiffin, professor of natural philosophy: With regard to these insects I make it my business to destroy them. They increase rapidly, and show themselves in June or July, depending on the weather. They hatch in about a fortnight, and bite as soon as they come out of the eggs. (Laughter.) They lay about ninety eggs in the season. (Laughter.) Washing the floors with soda very seldom had any effect on them; it would disturb those on the surface, and make them lively and walk about. He had frequently seen them walking in daytime. He had found fifteen walking down a staircase in the daytime. They are carried from room to room in servants' clothes.

By a jurymen: There is a marked difference between a flea and a bug bite.

The Lord Chief Justice: You surely must know that, Mr. Huddleston, if you have travelled on the Continent. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined: It does not take eleven weeks for the bug to become a perfect insect.

The jury retired, and, after being looked up two hours, they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 500 guineas.

A POLICEMAN MISTAKEN FOR A GAROTTER.

JOSEPH FENDRICH, aged 46, pianist of St. Aubyn's-road, Upper Norwood, was placed in the dock of Greenwich Police-court, on Saturday, before Mr. Trill, charged with stabbing Matthew Maddock, a police-constable, No. 220 P division, whereby his life is endangered.

Sergeant Best, 20 P, said the wounded man was lying in Guy's Hospital, and produced a written statement, signed by Maddock, setting forth that he had been stabbed by the prisoner at an early hour that morning, on stopping him at Tydenham. The sergeant also produced a certificate from Mr. Wilkinson, the police divisional surgeon, which showed that the constable had received three severe wounds in the arm, chest, and abdomen, and that the latter was of a very dangerous character.

Mr. Trill directed Sergeant Best to proceed to Guy's Hospital, and ascertain the condition of the sufferer, and later in the day his worship, accompanied by Mr. Boustred, the chief clerk, attended at the hospital, the prisoner being also present, to take the depositions in the case.

Maddock, who was then in a very weak state, having been examined, said: At a quarter past two this morning I was on duty at Tydenham, in plain clothes. I was standing against the Oxford Palace, when I heard footsteps on the path. I heard a person make several stops. I put my hat over my eyes to be certain whether it was some one or not. I had observed a man coming from one lamp-post to another. I let him come up to me, so that he could see me. When he got opposite to me he said, "Good morning." I said, "Good morning," and then saw that he had a bag carrying by his side. I had no doubt about him, and I then followed him in a gentle way, to overtake him. He increased his steps, and I also increased mine. I made a bit of a stop to hear whether he was going on. He was then about the distance of 250 yards from me. I then heard him start off to run, and I took to run after him. I came up to him, and said, "I want to speak to you." He said, "What do you want?" I replied, "I want to know where you come from." He made no answer, and I then said, "I want to see what you have got in that bag." He then turned round very suddenly, and I saw him draw something out of his trousers pocket, which, whatever it was, he concealed in his hand. I then seized him by the collar, and at the same time my staff and held it up, saying, "Are you aware who I am?" He made a bit of a struggle together. No other words occurred up to that time. He got up first. I had an umbrella in my hand, and I struck him on the head with it. I had dropped my staff, but picked it up again. He then ran across the road, and I again got within distance to strike him with my umbrella, when it fell out of my hand. He ran up to a fence, and then made a stop. I saw him draw something out of his pocket, and I hallooed "Police." He held whatever he had in his hand straight out. At that time I was on the opposite side of the road, and he said, "You —, if you come near me I'll blow your brains out." I went up towards him again, and he then made another start to run off, and afterwards pulled out his watch and laid it on the pavement, saying, "You may take that if you want it, but don't do anything to me." I said, "I have not come out with that intention," and then I said, "I have told you once or twice," holding up my staff, "I am a police-officer." He then jumped over a fence, taking his watch with him, and said, "Now, you —, I have got the masterpiece of you, or something to that effect. I still kept hallooing "Police." In about two minutes two police-officers in uniform arrived, and I then said, "Take that man into custody, I am not able."

Mr. Trill: Did the prisoner do anything to you?

Maddock: As soon as I seized hold of him by the collar, and held my staff up as I have stated, we had a struggle. He asked

me who I was, and also what I wanted to do with him. It was then that I told him I was a police-officer, and he made no reply. While struggling, and before we fell, he stabbed me in the small of the left arm, and while on the ground he made another "dig" at me and stabbed me in the chest. He also stabbed me while still on the ground in the bowels.

Mr. Trill: Do you think the prisoner believed you to be a policeman?

Maddock: I really do not think he believed me to be a police-constable.

The prisoner (emphatically): I really did not. I thought your intention was to garrote me. I was returning home from attending a party in my professional duties.

Mr. Trill (to the constable): How were you dressed?

Maddock: I had a grey top coat, and a low-crowned deer-stalker's hat.

By the prisoner: You did not tell me that you were a musician, and had come from a party. You did say, after you had stabbed me, "Take my watch, and let me go." You were carrying in your hand what appeared to be a bag. You did not appear to me to be alarmed.

The knife found on the prisoner, and with which life stabbing was inflicted, was produced. It is a long-bladed instrument, the opening being secured by a spring at the back of the handle.

The prisoner, who appeared very dejected, and who was visited subsequently by his wife and brother, was remanded for a week, and conveyed to Maidstone gaol.

In reference to the employment of constables in plain clothes during the night in suburban districts, it may be mentioned that a few mornings since, a police-constable doing duty in the Victoria-road, Charlton, having had his attention drawn to the creaking of glass at a gentleman's house, proceeded through the grounds to ascertain the cause. On looking into the area he perceived a cat on the top of a basket containing bottles. He was then leaving, when the occupant of the house, who had heard the noise and become alarmed, opened a door and presented a pistol at the constable, at the same time challenging him. The constable at once called out that he was a policeman, and, doubting a private overcoat, displayed his uniform tunic, thereby undoubtedly saving himself from being shot.

MURDER BY ALLEGED FENIANS IN DUBLIN.

A MAN named Clarke has been killed in Dublin. On Saturday he made a deposition before Mr. O'Donnell, of which the following is a copy:—

"On the night of Friday, the 9th February last, about half-past eight o'clock, at the corner of Capel-street and Abbey-street, I met a man whose name I do not know, but whose person I could identify, and who goes by the nickname of —, and who I heard lives at Elbow-lane, off Meath-street. I had known him for about six or seven days previously. He asked me to come along with him to the Bethesda Church, in Dorset-street, to meet two men whom I had previously known. I went and met them there. The four of us met there. I asked them what they wanted. One of them said they wanted to move some horses from a place on the Circular-road into town, and that that was the shortest and best way to go. The four of us went across by the Black Church, and up Dominick-street. We went over the drawbridge at the Broadstone, and went along the canal to the next bridge. We went up to Mallet's big buildings, and then went along the canal. The four of us were together up to that time. We went along the canal until we stopped, when we found we could go no further. That was at the side of Mallet's mill. I heard the feet of two others coming up quickly after us on the canal, and treading as lightly as possible. It was dark at the time. The four of us were arguing at being disappointed, and one of the men said we should have crossed the lock of the canal below. I remarked to him that he knew we could not get past. We then turned round to go back, and one of the two men who were coming after us rushed at me, and gave me a blow on the skull with some weapon, which stunned me, and I staggered against the wall and rebounded again. I was wavering with the blow I got. I could not see or distinguish what I was struck with. When I recovered myself, I roared out, 'Good God! what have I done?' I roared out, 'Murder, murder!' and a trigger was pulled and a shot was fired at my face, which caught me in the shoulder and partly in the face. The shot was not fired by one of the three persons who were first with me, but by one of the two who were following us. When I received the shot I dropped off senseless on my side against the wall, and from that to the ground. The three men who were first with me and I were chatting, and we were just wheeling round when I was met with the blow and the shot. I roared out 'Murder, murder! help! help!' but I was choking with blood, and could not be heard. All ran away without rendering me any assistance, and left me alone. I remained there for about three quarters of an hour, when some men came up and the police were brought, after which I was conveyed to this hospital. I do not know either of the two men who were following us, or the one who fired the shot at me. They remained behind up to the time I was struck. After I was fired at, and while lying on the ground, I heard another shot fired off on the lower bridge of the lock. I have known J — L — for four or five years. He was a bog-cake carrier. I knew him to call himself by the name of J — M — at one time. I have known S — K — for about three months personally. He worked with me at the Exhibition; and the third person I knew about four or six days."

At a late hour on Sunday evening the police arrested a person whom they believe to be implicated in the outrage. A reward of £200 is offered for the apprehension of the assassin.

THE CASE OF CHARLOTTE WISSOR.—In the case of Charlotte Wissor, the child murderer, the Attorney-General has seen cause for leaving his *fit* to have argued before the Court of Error, the question as to the legality of discharging the first jury without a verdict. This has made a further respite necessary, with which a special messenger was despatched to Exeter on Saturday by the express train, which left at five o'clock, and arrived at Exeter at ten p.m. A correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Exeter, on Sunday, says:—"The news of a further respite has caused the utmost excitement in this neighbourhood. Yesterday afternoon arrived the second time on his dread errand, and the under-sheriff had made every preparation for the execution to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. An official telegram of the conclusion of the judges reached Exeter on Friday afternoon, and within a short time after the receipt of the fatal news it was communicated to the convict, with the additional warning that she would be executed on Monday. This news had a great shock upon her, although from time to time, when she heard the adverse decision of the judges as to the legality of the second trial, she had been told that not the slightest hope remained of the commutation of her sentence. The wretched woman is quite abandoned by her relatives. The chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. J. Hoelms, has been unceasing in his ministrations for her spiritual benefit, but little impression seems to have been made upon her. She eats her meals regularly, and sleeps soundly."

YOUNG'S ASSORTED CORN AND BROWN FLATERS are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—B. Y.—without which none are genuine. May be had of respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufacturer, 7, 16, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C. London. (Advertisement.)

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insuring upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Faintness Depot, 48, New Oxford-street, W.C. (Advertisement.)

WHAT BECOMES OF THE FAIRIES?

Among the various images annually left upon the public mind by the Christmas pantomimes, none are more conspicuous than those of the smartly-dressed young ladies, who appear in large flocks on every stage, and are supposed to represent beneficent beings endowed with supernatural capabilities. It is always presumed that these fairies—for such they profess to be—are enlisted on virtue's side, and when, bounding about the boards, they perform the most intricate evolutions, we are to understand that they are exulting in a successful antagonism to the powers of evil, represented by figures in hideous masks.

To the modern pantomime the fairy is the most essential of essentials. Ever since the days of Grimaldi there has been one continued wall about the decline of pantomime fun and the degeneracy of successive clowns and pantaloons. The "introduction" to the pantomime, once a comparatively insignificant portion of the entertainment, has risen of late to an exclusive importance, and most spectators of the higher class regard the entrance of Harlequin and his mates as the signal for their own departure. They have witnessed the ballet and the "transformation scene," which is all they come to see, and at eleven o'clock they are in no mood to devote themselves to the contemplation of antiquated practical jokes. The ballet was executed by a number of fairies, attired in extremely light and fanciful habiliments, who most likely came gradually upon the stage in an extraordinary manner, till a large area was covered with one mass of glittering life. The "transformation scene," whatever its distinctive features, was likewise composed in the main of fairies, who, no longer permitted to use their limbs, were screwed down or suspended in picturesque attitudes, rejoicing in garments seemingly fashioned from imponderable gold or silver.

If existence could be one uninterrupted succession of ballets and "transformation scenes," nothing to the mind of many a young lady could possibly be more delightful than the life of a stage fairy, who, to all appearance, passes half her time in dancing on the banks of some deep blue lake, and the other half in floating through the air, surrounded by gorgeous fabrics, which realize for a while all the glories of Oriental fable.

But the existence even of a stage fairy is not an uninterrupted succession of ballets and transformation scenes. On the contrary, the series is broken by very considerable intervals, during which the mortal fairy, receiving no salary, laments that she does not share the nature as well as the appearance of those *bona fide* elves who were able to sing consolingly—

"Tiny drops of dew we drink,
In scorn-cups filled to the brim."

More substantial fare is required by the fairy who enhances the beauty of the pantomime, and the means of obtaining such fare are sometimes far from obvious.

Ballet is no longer, as it used to be, an important appendage to Italian opera, sustained by the most aristocratic patronage during the whole of a London season. As far as the capital is concerned, it is now little more than an important element in the pantomime, and when Christmas is over, the employment of the *corps de ballet* is over likewise, save at the *Ambra*, which holds an exceptional position among places of amusement. Now a London theatrical Christmas lasts about two months, and though we sometimes find a remarkably fortunate pantomime continuing even till Easter, such a success is to be regarded as abnormal. As spring succeeds winter, provincial engagements are, we believe, open to the London fairies, who, unlike swallows, fly away from us on the approach of summer. But somewhere about autumn, say in September and October, comes a series of ugly weeks, during which the fairy gains not one farthing by her fairyhood.

Of course, the moralist will find, under such circumstances, a fine opportunity of inculcating the advantages of provident habits. If you receive a salary only eight months in the year, put by a portion to meet the other four, which you may realize under the idiomatic title of "a rainy day,"—and if you need a classical example, there is Horace's *aut, "haud ignara ac non incerta futuri,"* ready out and dried for your purpose. Nevertheless, if the salary, while it lasts, is but small, the savings cannot be large, and the public may be usefully informed that the average pay of a ballet-dancer is about £1 per week, the minimum being 12s., and the rarely attained maximum 30s. It may be added that whereas promotion is, in many professions, one of the consequences of long

service, the reverse is the case with the professional votaries of Terpsichore. A young dancer is considered more attractive than her seniors, and stands in a more conspicuous place. Hence the lady who has received a salary of £1 in one season, may only take 15s. in the next.

Like the famous marchioness, who thought that her footman

started into existence when she rang the bell, and then vanished into an abyss of nonentity, most persons, we fear, are content to see the fairies of the ballet crop up on Boxing-day, and fade away in March, without troubling themselves about their mode of life during nine or ten months in the year. What becomes of the ballet-girl when the pantomime is over? What becomes of the

earth's shadow after the terminus question is as much out of the way. Fortunately there are exceptions enabled to state on authority that high social position, have not only ships of the "ballet," but have f



SCENE DURING THE CARNIVAL WEEK AT PARIS, FEBRUARY



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earth's shadow after the termination of the lunar eclipse? One question is as much out of the way as the other. Fortunately there are exceptions to the general rule. We are enabled to state on authority that a number of ladies, occupying a high social position, have not only reflected on the particular hardships of the "ballet," but have formed a society for the express

purpose of improving the condition of the dancers. Their principle is exceedingly simple, and moreover strongly marked by common sense. In order to become a member of the institution established for the benefit of her profession, the dancer is to deposit in the nearest Post-office savings-bank a sum not less than 1s. a fortnight. The committee of ladies, on the other hand, are endeavouring to raise a fund out of which they propose to pay a percentage upon the deposits equal to and in addition to that allowed by the Government. The members will thus receive double interest on their savings, while, as an encouragement to provident habits, frugality is made an indispensable condition of membership. It is also hoped that the fund will be sufficient to afford extra assistance in the event of sickness or distress.

The committee have likewise taken into consideration a disadvantage incident to the dancer's profession which we have not yet touched upon. In this country, at least, most ladies think that they reach the prime of life when the number of their years stands midway between thirty and forty; but at thirty-five a dancer is commonly looked upon as superannuated. It is therefore proposed by the committee that the lady of the ballet who has outlasted her profession shall receive an allowance for three months, that she may learn one of the few trades that afford employment to women.

We may add that the scheme we have described has already been submitted to many persons of the class it is intended to benefit, and has received their hearty concurrence. We may also add that a book for subscriptions to the "Ballet Benefit Fund" is opened at Messrs. Drummond's.

THE CARNIVAL WEEK AT PARIS.

THE time-honoured procession of the *Bout-Gras*, at Paris, commenced on Sunday with even more than ordinary pomp. The costumes were fresh and bright, the cars numerous, and the animal carried round was of very respectable stature. The platform on which it stood was drawn by eight large oxen, two of which, in parti-colour, were themselves quite a show. One of the cars presented the spectacle of an immense head, probably ten feet high, which opened its mouth, rolled its eyes, and played other facial antics. The cortege reached the Tuilleries about half-past one, and filed off with great solemnity before their Majesties and the Court. As is usual on such occasions, the spectators were permitted to enter the court of the palace, and the breeder of the animals was permitted to pay his respects to their Majesties. The crowd was less numerous around the cortege than in preceding years, the wind blowing with unusual violence during the day. An exception as to the number of persons out must, however, be made with respect to the boulevards, where the number of promenaders was extraordinary.

On our first page we give an illustration of a scene in the streets of Paris during the Carnival week; but it is not alone out of doors where fun and festivity hold the greatest sway. This is the season for balls and parties. At the Tuilleries, receptions, balls, and soirees, are almost continuous. On this page will be found an illustration of one of these aristocratic gatherings. The ambassadors and all the titled nobility also give their parties and routs in return. The theatres, cafes, and places of general amusement are crowded. In fact, every possible means to carry festivities and absurdity to the very utmost limit are resorted to. The large illustration on the present page will only carry a slight idea of the extraordinary scenes enacted during the past week at Paris. Nothing ever seen in England can be brought into comparison with them; and hence it is that many pleasure-seeking people of this country find their way to the Paris carnivals, where, under the shelter of mask or domino, they can enter into scenes and enjoy pursuits which they would be ashamed of were they at home in England.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS IN A RECTORY.—The workmen employed at Berkeswell Rectory in taking up the hearthstone in the servants' hall prior to the required alterations have found a human skeleton underneath the stone. It appeared to be of full size, and lay with the face side downwards, the arms brought up on the back. A sandstone was placed on the head, and another sandstone on the feet. The bones were not more than four feet from the fire grate. Near the above lay the remains of another skull bone under the same stone. The bones were very much decayed, from the length

of time they had lain there, so much so that on removing them they fell to pieces and most of them crumbled to dust. The coroner (Mr. W. S. Poole) has directed the remains to be sent to the Demonstrator of Anatomy at Queen's College, Birmingham, who will report to him thereon, and he then intends holding an inquest. —*Leamington Chronicle*.

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Monday evening last, Miss Louisa Pyne again made her re-appearance here, and was received most rapturously by a host of admirers. Amber's opera, "Le Domino Noir," was presented on the occasion. Mr. Alfred Mellon conducted with his usual ability, and the opera went off with spirit. Miss Louisa Pyne was well supported by Miss Thirwall, Miss Leffer, and Mrs. A. Cook; and by Messrs. Henry Haigh, Patey, A. Cook, O. Lyall, and E. Dusek. The grand transformation scene of the pantomime followed the opera.

DRURY LANE.—The revival of the play of "The Stranger" at this establishment, on Saturday evening last, drew together a crowded audience. Mr. Phelps appeared as the deserted husband, and Mrs. Herman Vexin as Mrs. Haller. Mr. Phelps, as usual, fully gained the entire sympathies of all present, and he was heartily applauded through the play, and recalled at the end—a compliment which he shared very deservedly with Mrs. Herman Vexin, who proved a most effective Mrs. Haller. Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Baron Steinfurt, and Mr. Edmund Phelps, as Francis, were efficient, and the pompous utterances of Mr. Solomon, and the simple drollery of Peter, received the heartiest expression from the lips of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Belmore. Miss Rose Leclercq and Miss Hudspeth were pleasing and vivacious representatives of the Countess Winterbach and her waiting-woman, Charlotte. The pantomime of "Little King Pippin" followed, and elicited the usual demonstrations of delight.

STRAND.—The Prince of Wales paid this theatre a visit on Monday evening. The new comedy, in two acts, of "The Fly and the Web," written by Mr. A. O. Tringhton, was again performed with success. The following is a slight sketch of the plot: The first act takes place in the City establishment of a wealthy London merchant, named Traffick, who, being called away to Lyons on business, has left to the care of his confidential clerk, Truman (Mr. Parrelle), the young wife he has made the partner of his life. Belissa (Miss Ada Swanborough) is many years younger than her husband, and whilst he is inclined to domestic retirement, the lady is disposed to enjoy the pleasures of society in which her youth and beauty command for her general admiration. Among her admirers is one Giffiter (Mr. Edward Price), a man of fashion; and who, besides carrying on an intrigue with the mistress, has been diverting himself by paying some attentions to her maid, Amorosa (Miss Raynham). The watchful clerk, Truman, is a terrible obstacle in his way, but he contrives to lure the lady into an assignation, which takes place at a Ranelagh masquerade, and when she returns to the merchant's suburban villa at Streatham, in the second act, the gallant has the impudence to intrude himself into her apartment, under the pretext of resuming his flirtation with the fascinated Amorosa. The clerk follows them to the house, and, by inventing the story of the husband's sudden return, frightens the intriguing coquette into making an ignominious exit through the window into the midst of a snowstorm, and recalls the wife to a sense of her duty. It must be understood that Belissa has only consented to meet her would-be seducer on the pretext that he has a special occasion to seek her advice, and throughout she shows a proper sense of her matrimonial position, though she is constantly complaining of her husband's disparity of years and the want of sympathy in their tastes. The "Fly" being extricated from the web that has been woven round her, the moral lesson is complete, and the curtain falls on the prospect of the City bride becoming more circumspect in her conduct for the future. The little comedy is admirably played by the four performers named. The burlesque of "L'Affairée," and the new farce of "Lending a Hand," followed.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Miss Marriott has been again delighting her admirers in the tragic play of "Lucrezia Borgia." The part of Lucrezia has always been powerfully rendered by this talented actress, and in the present revival we have all the intense force and vigorous acting of former years. She was well supported by Mr. D. H. Jones as Gennaro. The pantomime of "Cook-a-doodle doo" still follows, to the immense delight of the juvenile portion of the house.

VICTORIA.—A new drama, entitled "A Christmas Story; or, the Mystery of the Holly Bough," by Mr. A. Coates, is the last production here. The following is an outline of the plot:—Ralph Graydon, better known as Ralph Waters, the son of Colonel Waters, deceased, is a libertine, who, at the rising of the curtain, is not aware of his father's death, but expects, on the happening of that event, to inherit all the broad lands of Banbury Manor. Harry Manvers, a young farmer, with his wife, Mary, rents a farm on the estate. Before she became Mrs. Manvers, Ralph Waters was in love with her; and now, having married another, his efforts are exerted to render her and her husband unhappy. The most obvious method, of course, is to ruin the wife. Before he has breathed his purposes to Mrs. Manvers circumstances occur which enable him to form a plan for the accomplishment of his object. He has told the husband he will blight the wedded happiness, and the wife feels that their Christmas Day will be a sorrowful one. Her fears are laughed at by her husband, who cuts some holly to decorate the house with, but in doing so drops his knife, which, being nighttime, he cannot find again. When husband and wife are in-doors and seated before the fire Ralph Waters watches the happy couple, and vows vengeance on them. As he does this he sees the lost knife and picks it up, and Ben Dicks, an old soldier, at the moment comes forward inquiring for Holly Bough. Ben Dicks is the servant of the late Colonel Waters, and, having found out from the old soldier that the Colonel is dead, deems himself the rightful owner of Banbury Manor, which is denied by the old soldier, as he bears with him a packet addressed to Mary Manvers by the Colonel. Satisfied that this contains a secret of importance to himself, Ralph Waters determines to possess himself of it. He misdirects the old soldier to Manvers's house, and, as the night is cold, gives him some brandy (drugged). The liquor rapidly takes effect, and the soldier, finding himself getting stupid, hides the packet in some holly. Ralph attacks him, and, during the struggle for the secret letter, stabs Ben Dicks with Manvers's knife, drops it, and escapes out of sight. The noise brings out the farmer and his wife, Toby Topples, a tinker, Sukey, his sweetheart, servant to the Manvers's, and some rustics. The soldier appears to be dead, and as Manvers's knife is picked up covered with blood, Ralph insists on its owner being looked up, which is done. Now is the time for villainy. Waters makes his base offer to Mrs. Manvers, which she repels indignantly, and accepts the alternative offer of dismissal from the farm. The tinker then finds the packet which the soldier had hidden. It contains a statement by the deceased Colonel that Mary Manvers is his daughter, lawfully begotten, and Ralph Waters (or Graydon) his illegitimate son. Ralph Waters snatches away the document, and retains it in spite of a struggle between him and Toby Topples; but the old soldier was not dead, and appears, with Harry Manvers, who has been released in consequence of the soldier being alive. The soldier gets the document from Waters, and Waters making an attempt to shoot Mary is himself shot by Ben Dicks. Manvers and his wife are thus left possessors of Banbury Manor quite unmolested. The drama is well placed upon the stage; the acting is highly creditable to all concerned, and it will doubtless have a long run. The pantomime of "Old Esop" followed.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—The approaching season requires a change, even when success is unabated; and Mr. German Reed, after running the "Peculiar Family" for a year, and still finding the public taste unsatisfied, is compelled to resort to novelty.

A new entertainment, by Mr. F. O. Burnand, the popular burlesque writer, is, we hear, in active preparation; and Mr. John Parry leaves the best of his numerous domestic scenes to describe the incidents of "A Wedding Breakfast." "Mrs. Rosales's Little Evening Party" will therefore be given for only a few nights more.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S CONCERT.—The theatres being closed on Ash Wednesday to theatrical performances, Mr. Howard Glover gave his great concert at Drury Lane on that evening. The programme included a strong array of talent.

ACCIDENT TO A ROPE-DANCER.—A Mdlle. Agnes Bridges, a pretty rope-dancer, who has been delighting the people of Brussels, fell from her rope a few days ago, and was dangerously wounded.

THE WIDOW OF MR. G. V. BROOKE.—In our notice of the performance of Miss Avonia Jones, in the new piece of "East Lynne," at the New Surrey, which appeared in our last, we omitted to state that this highly talented actress is the widow of the ill-fated tragedian who lost his life on board the London. The depression which Miss Avonia Jones then perceptibly laboured under will now be readily understood.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—The friends and admirers of the late lamented Gustavus V. Brooke, the eminent tragedian, will, we feel assured, be pleased to know that Madame Tussaud has just added to her exhibition, in Baker-street, a full-length portrait model of the deceased, taken from life by Mr. F. B. Tussaud.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN have been playing at New Orleans. They were succeeded at Memphis by Mr. Hackett.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. ROWELL, THE TENOR VOCALIST.—Mr. Rowell, who was well known in the metropolitan and provincial music-halls, while on his journey from Dover (February 2nd) to commence an engagement with Burton's Christy Minstrels, as ballad vocalist, was seized with illness which terminated in death, while in the next railway station. This unfortunate event has placed his widow and son in the deepest distress.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In Nos. 110 and 112, published in July and August last, we gave several pages of portraits of the members returned to parliament at the last general election. We now take the opportunity of giving another series of portraits, which will be found on page 572; and also a short biographical sketch of each.

EARL RUSSELL.—This renowned statesman, now again Premier, is the third son of John sixth Duke of Bedford. He was born in London, August 18, 1792, and was first returned to parliament for Tavistock, in 1813. His parliamentary career is too voluminous to chronicle here.

THE RIGHT HON. W. MONSELL, who has just been elevated to the Cabinet, is the eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Terres, county Limerick. He was born in 1812, and was first returned to parliament for his native county in 1847, of which he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance in 1852, and in 1857 was transferred to the presidency of the Board of Health. He was sworn a Privy Counsellor in 1855.

MR. T. B. HERSFALL, the Conservative member for Liverpool, was born in 1805. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire and Staffordshire; was the first president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and sat for Derby in 1852.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HORSMAN was born in 1807. Was called to the Scottish bar in 1832; M.P. for Cookermouth, 1836-52; a Lord of the Treasury, 1841; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1855-57. Is now the Liberal member for Bristol.

MR. O. N. NEWDEGATE, Conservative member for North Warwickshire, was born in 1816; is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Warwick.

THE HON. R. H. DUTTON is the third son of Lord Sherborne, and was born in 1821; is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Hants, and a director of the South-Western Railway; was M.P. for South Hants, 1857-65; now sits for Cirencester. He is a Liberal-Conservative.

MR. O. W. MARTIN, Liberal member for Newport, was born in 1801; is a magistrate for Kent and Hants, and a deputy-lieutenant for Kent; was M.P. for Newport 1841-52, and for West Kent, 1857-9.

ADMIRAL J. E. WALCOTT is a cousin of the first Lord Lyons, and was born in 1790; is a vice-admiral (retired); a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Hants, and now sits as Conservative member for Christchurch.

SIR F. CROSSLEY, Bart., son of John Crossley, Esq., manufacturer, of Halifax, was born in 1817; is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire; was M.P. for Halifax 1852-9; now returned for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire; is a Liberal, and still an eminent manufacturer at Halifax.

MR. B. DAVEY, Liberal member for West Cornwall, was born 1799; is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall.

LORD J. MANNERS, son of the fifth Duke of Rutland, was born 1817; was M.P. for Newark, 1841-47; for Colchester, 1850-7; now sits for North Leicestershire. He is Liberal-Conservative.

MR. G. A. BENTINCK, Conservative member for Whitehaven, is the only son of the late Lord Frederick Bentinck. He was born in 1821; called to the bar, 1846; M.P. for Taunton 1859-65.

LORD HOUGHTON, now in the House of Peers, was born in 1809. He was well known in the House of Commons as Mr. Monckton Milnes; first returned to parliament for Pontefract in 1837, and set for it until his elevation to the peerage in 1863. He is the author of several poetic and other works.

LORD EBURY, now in the House of Peers, formerly sat for Middlesex, also for Shaftesbury and Chester. He was born in 1801; is an advocate for an extension of the suffrage, and for national education.

LORD CHELMSFORD (the Right Hon. F. Thesiger) was born in 1794; served as midshipman at Copenhagen; afterwards entered as a student in Gray's Inn; was called to the bar in 1818; became King's Counsel in 1834; entered parliament for Woodstock, 1840; appointed Solicitor-General in 1844; the following year became Attorney-General. In 1858 he became Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage.

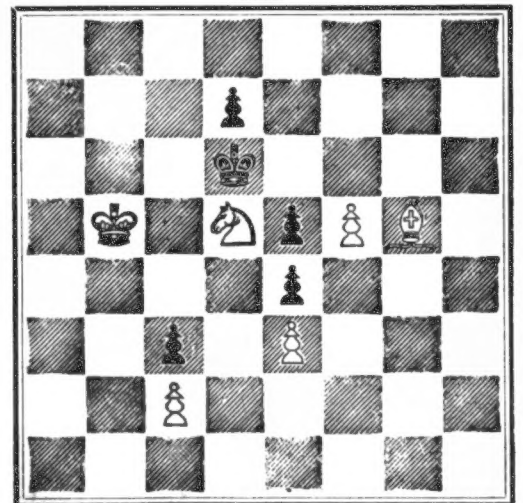
LORD LLANOVER, better known as Sir Benjamin Hall, was born in 1802; was formerly M.P. for Monmouth and for Marylebone. He was President of the Board of Works, and Chief Commissioner of Public Works. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire in 1861, and now takes his seat in the House of Peers.

A SCOTCHMAN SUPERSTITION.—No Scotchman, says the Registrar-General of the country, will begin any kind of work on a Saturday if he can possibly avoid it; he fears he should not live to finish it. A Scotchman will not marry on a Saturday; he apprehends that one or other of the parties would not live out the year, or that the marriage would be unfruitful. Except when the last day of the year falls on a Saturday it is the favourite marrying day in Scotland, but the Saturday superstition prevails over the luck of the end of the year. The detailed report for 1862, just issued from the Scottish Registrar-General's office, shows that full a twentieth of all the marriages of the year in Scotland are celebrated on the 31st of December, but if that be Saturday, they take place on the 30th.

CORK LEGS.—PARIS AND LONDON PRIZE MEDALS.—GROSSMITH'S NEW ARTIFICIAL LEGS, with patent-action knee and ankle joints, enables the patient to walk, sit, or ride with ease and comfort, wherever amputated. It is much lighter and less expensive than the old style of cork leg, will last a lifetime, and is the only leg yet invented that ladies and children can wear in safety. It was awarded the highest medals in the London and Paris Exhibitions, and was pronounced by the juries "superior to all others." Grossmith's Artificial Leg, Eye, and Hand Manufactory, 176, Fleet-street. Established, 1760. London Exhibition Prize Medal, 1851; Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Dublin, 1865.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 334.—By R. B. W.
Black.

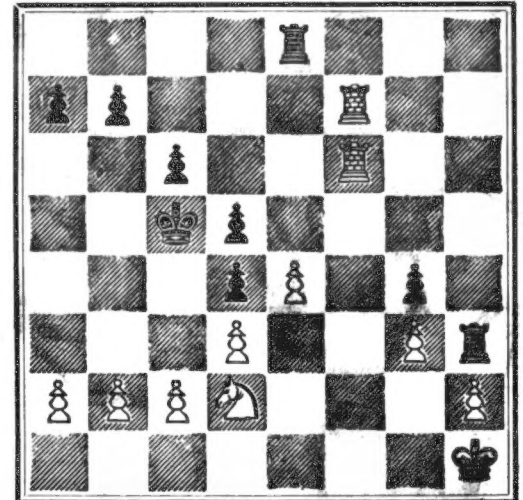


White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 335.

[Termination of a game played several years ago between two Chess Clubs in the North of England.]

Black.



White to move, and mate in nine moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 325.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. P takes P (ch) | 1. K to K 3 |
| 2. R to K 3 (ch) | 2. R covers |
| 3. R to Q 6 (ch) | 3. R takes R |
| 4. Q takes R, mate | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 326.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to K Kt 8 | 1. P to Q 3 (a) |
| 2. Q to K Kt 8 | 2. B to K square |
| 3. R to K B 5 | 3. Any move |
| 4. R mates | |

(a) 1. Kt to Q 3

2. Q to Q Kt square, and mates in two more moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 327.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R to Q square | 1. B to K 2 (ch) or (a, b) |
| 2. R takes B (ch) | 2. Kt takes R |
| 3. Kt mates | |
| 1. ... | 1. R to Q 3 square |
| 2. B takes B | 2. Any move |
| 3. Kt mates | |
| 1. ... | 1. R, B, Kt, or P moves |
| 2. Kt takes P (ch) | 2. B takes Kt |
| 3. R mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 328.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. P to R 3 (ch) | 1. K to Q Kt 6 |
| 2. Kt takes Kt | 2. Kt takes B |
| 3. R to Q Kt 5 (ch) | 3. K to Q R 5 |
| 4. P to K 3 | 4. K takes R P |
| 5. Kt mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 329.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R to B 6 | 1. Q to Q 8 (a) |
| 2. R to Q 4 | 2. Any move |
| 3. Q, Kt, or B mates | |
| 1. ... | 1. Q takes Kt |
| 2. R to B 5 (ch) | 2. Any move |
| 3. Mates accordingly | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 330.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B to K B 3 (ch) | 1. K moves |
| 2. B to Q 6 (ch) | 2. K takes B |
| 3. Kt to B 4, mate | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 331.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q takes R (ch) | 1. B takes Q |
| 2. B to K R 5 (ch) | 2. K to K Kt 4 (a) |
| 3. R to K Kt 4 (ch) | 3. K takes B |
| 4. Kt mates | |
| 1. ... | 1. K to K R 2 |
| 2. B to K B 7 | 2. K moves |
| 3. R mates | |

EXCELSIOR PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Wright and Mann, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS
BOW STREET.

HORSEWHIPPING A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—Henry Bissell, a chair-maker in the Borough, was charged with assaulting Sir Lawrence Palk, M.P. for South Devonshire, by lashing him with a whip. Sir Lawrence Palk stated: On the adjournment of the House of Commons on Friday, a police-constable, Bissenden, 96 F, was placed on duty at the corner of Bridge-street, to check the traffic in order to allow members to cross the road in safety. As I was about to cross, with about a dozen other members, the prisoner drove up in a trap. He was stopped by the policeman, and distinctly saw him crossing the road in front of him. He, however, pushed by the policeman and drove at me. I put up my umbrella to keep the horse from running over me; and the prisoner, just as he had passed me, leaned back and lashed me with the whip. Mr. Flowers: Where did the blow fall? Sir Lawrence Palk: On my shoulders. Mr. Flowers: Did he lash you more than once? Sir Lawrence Palk: Only once. The prisoner: Did you not poke the end of your umbrella into my horse's neck? Sir Lawrence Palk: Certainly not. The prisoner: You did; I have a witness to prove it. George Bissenden, police-constable F 96, corroborated Sir Lawrence Palk's evidence, but said he was not sure that the prisoner saw him (Bissenden) make the signal to him to stop. The prisoner said Sir Lawrence Palk thrust the point of his umbrella into his horse's neck. Samuel Bissell, cabinet-maker, and brother of the prisoner, said the horse belonged to him, and he saw Sir Lawrence Palk poke his umbrella into the horse's neck. Sir Lawrence denied this, and Bissenden said it was impossible that such a circumstance could have occurred without his knowledge. He saw Sir Lawrence guard himself with his umbrella, but it did not touch the horse. The prisoner said he did not suppose the gentleman wished to press the case against him. Sir Lawrence Palk said he thought the case a very serious one. The prisoner had not only seen the policeman's signal, but had stopped, and had, during the moment of stoppage, a clear view of him (Sir Lawrence) crossing before him. The prisoner then drove deliberately at him. He could not fail to see that about a dozen gentlemen were crossing the road, and he must have known very well that they were members of parliament just leaving the house. Fined 20s., or fourteen days imprisonment.

AN OBJECTION TO GO TO PRISON.—Alfred Goddard, a horse-keeper, lately employed at Mrs. Hughes's cab yard, in Kappel-street North, was brought up in custody of Tyler, one of the warrant officers of the court, upon a warrant charging him with violently assaulting John Gentry, the foreman. Mr. Levy defended the prisoner. The complainant stated that on Sunday last the prisoner came to his work much behind him, and in a state of intoxication. Witness remonstrated with him, and he said, "Well, if you are not satisfied you had better give me my money." Witness paid him what wages were due to him, and told him to go away. The prisoner struck him a violent blow in the face, cutting open his eye-brow, blackening the eye, and producing a large swelling below the eye. The force of the blow was such as to knock him down. Cross-examined by Mr. Levy: I did not try to put him out of the stable. I did not lay hold of him, or shove him, or push him. The cut was produced by the blow of his fist and not by any weapon. Mr. Levy contended that the statement of the complainant was improbable. Such a wound could not have been inflicted in the manner described. The fact was that they had a scuffle, commenced by the complainant, who, in the course of the struggle, fell down and cut his face against the woodwork of the stable. Mr. Flowers: Would you like the case to be adjourned in order to get medical evidence on that point? The prisoner: Oh, no, I don't want to go to prison. I would rather that you should settle it now. Mr. Flowers: No, I am quite sure you have no defence to the charge. You must pay a fine of £3, or be imprisoned for six weeks. The prisoner paid the fine.

OLVERKENWELL.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY BY A SHOPMAN.—John Salter, a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking young man, was charged with stealing some copper money, two pairs of gloves, and other articles, the property of his employers, Messrs E. Greenwood and Co., wholesale and retail linen-draper, &c., 19, 20, and 21, Oculaton-street, Somers-town. Mr. Blakett, solicitor, prosecuted. For some time past the prosecutors have been missing small sums of money from the till, and, suspecting the prisoner, watched him. Although they were confident the prisoner was robbing them, yet they could not detect him in the act. On Saturday some coppers were marked, and by a preconcerted arrangement were passed to the prisoner. Some time afterwards Mr. Greenwood went to the till, and finding that the marked coins were not there, accused the prisoner of taking them. This he strenuously denied, but Mr. Greenwood, knowing that no one had access to the till but the prisoner, took him into a private room, and then sent for Constable, an active plain-clothed constable of the V Division. Before the constable arrived prisoner took from his pocket the missing marked coins, and also a new pair of gloves, which he said he had stolen that morning. At the police-station another pair of gloves was found on the prisoner, which the prosecutor identified as having been stolen from his stock. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and asked for mercy, remarking that this was his first offence, and he was very sorry for what he had done. The prosecutor stated, in answer to questions from the court, that the prisoner was in receipt of a liberal salary, and was not in want of money, as there was money due to him, which he could have had at any time. He had been robbed to a large extent. The magistrate said that he could not look over breaches of trust by servants who had confidence reposed in them. He then condemned the prisoner to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three calendar months.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A DANGEROUS BREAK.—Frank Rigby Parry, of No. 14, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with discharging a revolver in the Haymarket. Arthur Oresay, a cab-driver, said, while on his cab the previous night in the Haymarket, he saw the prisoner, who was acting as if much excited. He took a revolver from his pocket and discharged it at the feet of a woman to whom he was talking, but the witness thought, without any intention of hurting her. The contents went into the gutter, and then the prisoner walked towards Norris-street. The witness followed him, and on seeing a constable told him what had occurred. The constable took the prisoner into custody, and found a revolver in his pocket. One chamber was loaded and another had evidently been just discharged. The revolver was produced, and a charge was found in it. The prisoner said all that had been stated was quite true. Ann Courtney, of Stanley-street, said the prisoner was a friend of hers. They had been drinking a great deal of champagne together. Something excited the prisoner, and he fired his revolver on the ground. The prisoner said he had only come from America three weeks, and it was customary for people there to carry a revolver. Mr. Tyrwhitt asked him if he had a bowie-knife also. The prisoner replied in the negative. He was tipsy when he fired the revolver. Mr. Tyrwhitt said it could not be permitted that persons should discharge firearms in the public streets, and, therefore, he should order the prisoner to pay 40s., or undergo one month's imprisonment.

THAMES.

WORKHOUSE VIRAGOES.—Mary Bernard, aged 20, Margaret Sullivan, 26, Ann Briant, 25, and Elizabeth McCarthy, 21, were charged with refractory conduct in the Poplar Union workhouse, and making a disturbance there. The first three were also charged with violently assaulting Mrs. Naomi Speed, the matron, and the last-named with wilful damage. It appeared that three of the prisoners had been inmates of the workhouse between eight and nine years, and another about five years. Sullivan has lost one leg. Briant is blind. They were all classed as able-bodied paupers, and are in excellent health. On Saturday morning the prisoners were refractory in the oakum-shed, where they were employed, and refused to do their work. Mrs. Speed, the matron, expostulated with them. She requested them to attend upon the master in his office. Three of them attacked her and beat her about the head, while the fourth (McCarthy), the most noisy of them, broke the windows wantonly. They were secured, and by order of the guardians this prosecution was instituted. Mr. Speed, at the request of the magistrate, read the printed dietary scale. It was most liberal, and included three good meat dinners weekly. All those who did any extra work were allowed porter. The prisoner Briant, in consequence of her blindness, was allowed to pick what quantity of oakum she liked, and was indulged in every possible way. The prisoners, in defence, said they were alternately abused and threatened by Mr. and Mrs. Speed, called lazy and dirty, and told to go out and get their living. They denied striking Mrs. Speed, they only pushed her. On Friday a girl was cruelly knocked about by the master and porter. Many witnesses could prove what they said. The prisoners wished a woman named Campbell to be called, and Mr. Partridge ordered her to be sent for. The prisoners then said Campbell knew nothing of the affair, and made fresh charges against the master and matron. They said that a female lunatic came into the workhouse on Thursday night, and because she was not properly looked after committed suicide on Saturday morning, by flinging herself from the fourth storey of the building into the yard below. The matron told two women to wash the brains of the deceased down the sink, and they called out "Shame," and hissed her, which annoyed both master and matron. Mrs. Speed explained what had occurred. On Thursday night, at ten o'clock, a woman named Susan Davis, aged thirty-seven years, sought admission for herself and baby, aged seven weeks. Another woman was with her, who said Mrs. Davis was quite destitute. She admitted the woman and her baby without an order, and handed her over to the care of the nurse, who saw them comfortably provided for in the sick ward. She saw the woman again at seven o'clock on Friday morning, and inquired after her health. The woman said she was quite well, and expressed her satisfaction with the kind treatment she had received. She was then willing to take her discharge. The master said her baby was very young and delicate, and that she had better stop and see the surgeon. She said she would do so. The medical officer saw the woman and said there was no reason why she and her baby should stop in the workhouse, and that both were in perfect health. The master said that as the baby was so young, and the mother of it had been so recently confined, she had better stop in the sick ward for a day or two until inquiries could be made. The woman consented, and remained in the house. On Saturday morning, at five o'clock, however, she dashed herself headlong from a small circular window made for ventilation in the water-closet at the top of the building into the yard below, and was shockingly mutilated. Everything was done to save her, but she expired about thirty or forty minutes afterwards. She had not shown the least appearance of insanity. The witness never ordered the man to sweep her brains down the sink. If never entered into her mind to do anything so indecent and inhuman. The statement of the prisoners was quite false. Mr. Speed and other witnesses confirmed the statement of the matron. Mr. Partridge said the prisoners had committed a brutal assault on the matron, and wantonly destroyed property. They were living far too well. The unfortunate woman who came to her death by violent means had been treated in a spirit of kindness by the master and matron, and the prisoners, with a baseness quite unparalleled, had trumped up a malicious falsehood. He sentenced three of the prisoners to two months' imprisonment and hard labour for the assault on the matron, and the fourth to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the same term for wilful damage.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY AND FORGERY.—Francis Rice, a lad aged 10 years, described as having no fixed abode and no occupation, was charged with stealing a black coat, one overcoat, and a pocket-book, containing a bill of exchange for £26 18s., the property of Mr. William Musto, engineer, 58, Green-street, Stepney. He was also charged with forging a cheque for £26 9s., with intent to defraud the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, and with stealing, on the 28th of December last, a gold watch and chain, value £14. The prosecutor is the step-father of the prisoner, who lived with him until about two months ago, when he absconded. On Tuesday night week, Mr. Musto looked and bolted his bedroom-door as usual before retiring to rest. Next morning the bedroom-door was open, and the key was in the lock inside. Some person must have been secreted under the bed and unlocked and unbolted the door in the night-time, whilst Mr. Musto was asleep, without disturbing him. He missed two coats and a bill of exchange for £26 18s. He was not a ware whether the bill had been negotiated or not. He gave immediate information to the police. On Monday the prisoner came to his house in Green-street, and did not expect to find him at home. Directly the prisoner saw him he ran away. He followed him and secured him. He charged him with stealing the things, and he made no answer. At the station-house the prisoner laughed and said, "I am as clever as you are." On December 28th the prisoner stole a gold watch and chain from his house. He had not traced any of the property. Mr. Henry W. Paine, a clerk in the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, stated that on Saturday afternoon the prisoner presented a cheque for £26 9s. for payment. It was signed "William Musto," who had an account in the house. He suspected it was a forgery, and questioned the prisoner, who said he brought the cheque from Mr. Hayles, in Old-street-road. He returned the cheque to the prisoner, and wrote upon it, "Signature differs." Mr. Musto said the cheque produced had been stolen in blank out of his cheque-book. The signature was not in his handwriting. Patrick Keane, a police-constable, No. 690 A reserve, said he found the prosecutor's pocket-book on the prisoner and two pawnbroker's duplicates. One related to a coat and the other to a gown. Other evidence affecting the prisoner was given. He was stated to be a very hardened lad, who had given much trouble to his family and friends. The prisoner was remanded for a week, and directions were given to the police to make inquiries after the stolen watch and coat.

SOUTHWARK.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE WATER-LOO ROAD.—Eliza Bartholomew, a respectable-looking female, with an infant in her arms, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with being concerned with several others in a conspiracy in committing a murderous assault upon Alfred Bird, near the Victoria Theatre, in the Waterloo-road, and robbing him of his watch and chain. The prosecutor, whose left eye was blackened, and face covered with extensive bruises and cuts, said that he lived at No. 2, Farnside, Holborn. On Saturday night, at a quarter of twelve o'clock, he was proceeding along the Waterloo-road towards home, and passing the corner of the New-out, where there was a coffee-stall, he accidentally pushed against the prisoner and another female, who was conversing with her. He turned round and apologized to the prisoner, and was about to pass on, when she

caught hold of him by the arm, and making use of most disgusting language, told him he was not going that way, as he had grossly insulted her. He told her he had done nothing of the kind, and endeavoured to push her away, when the other female rushed on him, and struck him a violent blow on the mouth. Witness was about to seize the latter, when the prisoner prevented him, and called out something, and then a tall man came up, and making use of a frightful oath, struck him another violent blow on the mouth. He endeavoured to defend himself as well as he could, but three or four other men rushed upon him, and he received a tremendous blow on the back of the head which nearly stunned him, and caused him to fall. As he was endeavouring to get up, some one kicked him severely on the left jaw, so that he fell again. They surrounded him then and kicked him on the head and body. One kick he received on the left temple rendered him senseless, and when he recovered himself he found that he had been lifted from the roadway to the opposite pavement, deluged in blood. His waistcoat and shirt were torn open, and he missed his watch and chain. Police-constable 169 L said he was on duty in the Waterloo-road shortly after twelve on Saturday night, when he heard cries of "Police" near the Victoria Theatre, and as he was proceeding there he saw some men running from the crowd collected near the coffee-stall. He pursued them, but lost sight of them in a crowd. He then went back to the coffee-stall, and saw the prosecutor being held up on the opposite side, bleeding very much from the face, and surrounded by several persons. He told witness he had been cruelly treated and robbed of his watch and chain, and he pointed out the prisoner as one of the gang. She denied all knowledge of the robbery, and said that the prosecutor was drunk and nearly knocked her down, and when she remonstrated with him he struck her and her friend and then he got into a row. She also said that she had been robbed of her purse and 17s. or 18s., but when they arrived at the station-house he saw her drop her purse, and on picking it up he found that it contained only 7½. Mr. Woolrych asked if he had made inquiries about her. Witness replied in the affirmative. She lived at No. 1, Smith street, Kennington-park, and her husband was a painter, and a very hard-working man. Henry Morton, a detective officer of the L division, said he had received instructions to make inquiries relative to the assault and robbery, and he believed that if the prisoner were remanded for a few days he should be able to apprehend other parties connected with her. Mr. Woolrych accordingly remanded her, and recommended the prosecutor to seek medical advice as soon as possible.

LAMBETH.

A CASE FOR THE DIVORCE COURT.—As the Hon. G. O. Norton was about to leave the bench the other day, a person of fashionable and gentlemanly appearance entered the witness-box and requested his advice under the following somewhat singular circumstances: The applicant, whose name did not transpire, said that between four and five years ago he departed from England for the United States for the purpose of bettering his condition, leaving his wife and child in a well-furnished house, with ample means for their support until he could get settled in America. Having accomplished this object, he kept up a regular correspondence with his wife, and forwarded to her from time to time ample means for the support of herself and child, so that she might not want for anything during his absence. On his return to England a few weeks since, he at once proceeded to the place where he had left his wife and child, in the hope of finding both there, but they were gone, and after a long inquiry he discovered them at Sheffield, where his wife was living in seclusion with a traveller to one of the large firms, and had two children by him. On discovering this state of things the applicant took away his child and made an application to his wife's paramour to deliver up to him his library, but he refused to do so until he paid the money he had expended on his wife and child. Mr. Norton: What is the value of your library? Applicant: About £300. Mr. Norton: I have no power to interfere where the value of the property is over £15; besides, the property is at Sheffield, where I have no jurisdiction. Is your wife there still? Applicant: No, sir; she is in London. In fact, she is in Kennington, the district of this court. Mr. Norton: I cannot afford you any assistance, but there are two courses open to you—the one is to bring an action against the person who detains your library for its value, and the next is to take proceedings in the Divorce Court for adultery, and make this man the co-respondent; and the first thing I should recommend you to do is to place yourself in the hands of a respectable attorney. The applicant thanked his worship for the attention with which he had heard him, and said he should act on his suggestion.

STRIKE IN A WORKHOUSE.—Twenty able-bodied paupers in Lambeth Workhouse were charged with insubordination and refusing to work when told to do so. James Davison, the taskmaster, said that on that morning the prisoners were served with their usual breakfast of bread and gruel, and they took the former, but declined the latter. They afterwards refused to work, and consequently the police were sent for and they were taken into custody. The medical officer of the workhouse, to whom the gruel was shown, had given his certificate that it was perfectly good and wholesome. The taskmaster said that for several days he had seen a growing disposition on the part of the prisoners to insubordination, and he had no doubt the act complained of was the result of a conspiracy. The prisoners in defence said the gruel was so bad that it was unfit for use. Mr. Norton did not believe that statement, and said the prisoners must either go back and work or be sent to prison. They chose the former alternative, and returned to the workhouse, promising to do their work.

HAMMERSMITH.

A VIOLENT LOVER.—A well-dressed young man, named John Firmin, appeared to answer a summons charging him with violently assaulting Sarah Small. The defendant said he struck her under very great provocation. The complainant, a very respectable-looking young woman, was then sworn, and she stated that she was in the service of a gentleman named Routledge, residing at No. 8, Holland-park. She had known the defendant about five months. She became acquainted with him on the occasion of his being sent by Mr. Nowell, of Oxford-street, to decorate her master's house, and she was engaged to him. She, however, found that she could not love him sufficiently for him to be her husband, and she wrote a letter to him, in which she stated that she did not wish to keep his company any longer. On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., he rushed into the servants' hall, where she was seated engaged in tearing up his letters, when he used very bad language, struck her several times, and gave her a black eye. He also threw a table upon her and grazed her legs. The defendant denied that he had any intention of injuring the complainant, for he liked the girl, and had no idea of running away from his bargain. He had taken her amongst his family, into society, and looked upon her as his future wife. He denied that the engagement had been broken off, and the object of his calling at the house was for an explanation. The magistrate, who had read a number of letters written by the complainant and the defendant to each other, pointed out to him the one in which she explained the reason why she did not wish to see him. The mode in which she had conducted her correspondence reflected great credit upon her. He found a great deal of rambling stuff in the defendant's letters that led him to believe that she was scarcely safe unless he were put under heavy recognisances for his good behaviour. The defendant was then ordered to find two sureties in £100 each, and to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £200 to keep the peace for three months. He was looked up in default.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A THIRD SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF THE MEMBERS—PEERS AND COMMONS.



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MR. R. DAVEY.



LORD J. MANNERS.



MR. G. BENTINCK.



LORD HOUGHTON.



LORD EBURY.



LORD CHELMSFORD.



LORD LLANOVER.

THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

WITHIN the last few years we do not know of any other machine than the Steam Fire-engine in which there have been made such vast improvements. The Americans were the first to use them extensively, and it has not been until lately that they have been used to any great effect in England. At the great fire in Tooley-street there were one or two of these machines, but the hand-worked engines were principally employed there to stay the progress of the flames; although it is very much the opinion that the fire in question burnt itself out, rather than that it was subdued by the water thrown upon it.

The accompanying illustrations are taken from photographs of some of the most notable steam fire-engines manufactured in this country. In 1862, the well-reputed firm of Merryweather and Sons, of London, made and exhibited at the International Exhibition the Deluge steam fire-engine. This firm having seen the absolute necessity of employing agents more powerful than the ordinary hand-worked engines to cope with the large fires with which London is so frequently visited, succeeded in producing a description of machine that is well calculated to supply that want.

The difficulty previous to the time mentioned had been the length of time required for raising steam; in their steam fire-engine the makers had paid particular attention to this point, and the Deluge was capable of raising steam in the short space of ten minutes. At the trial of steam fire-engines, which took place in the presence of the jurors of the Exhibition, this engine had steam and was projecting a prodigious jet several minutes before the competing engines were able to make a start. There is no doubt but that it is owing to the encouragement held forth to the makers of these machines, in the way of competing for prizes at various exhibitions, that we are indebted for the valuable and efficient fire-extinguishing apparatus now employed in our towns.

The next competitive trial of any importance that took place in this country was at the Crystal Palace. There were present three steam fire-engines made by the above-named firm, four others of English manufacture, and three American engines, one of which was the celebrated Manhattan engine, considered to be the best machine in New York. This engine, unfortunately for its proprietor, met with an early fate, for as it was being taken into the grounds of the Crystal Palace it was turned over, and very severely damaged, so much so that it was not deemed advisable to put it to all the tests proposed by the committee; it was, however, put into action, but shortly afterwards was stopped, and withdrawn from the contest.

The Crystal Palace trials were looked upon with great interest, the various superintendents of most of the provincial fire brigades being in attendance, as well as those connected with the Government departments, to watch the results of the performances of the various machines. Here it was that Messrs. Merryweather carried off the palm, well sustaining the motto that was upon the Sutherland steam engine, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." This engine proved itself not only to be the most powerful of its class, but by far the most powerful in the world, the quantity of water it discharges being one thousand gallons per minute.

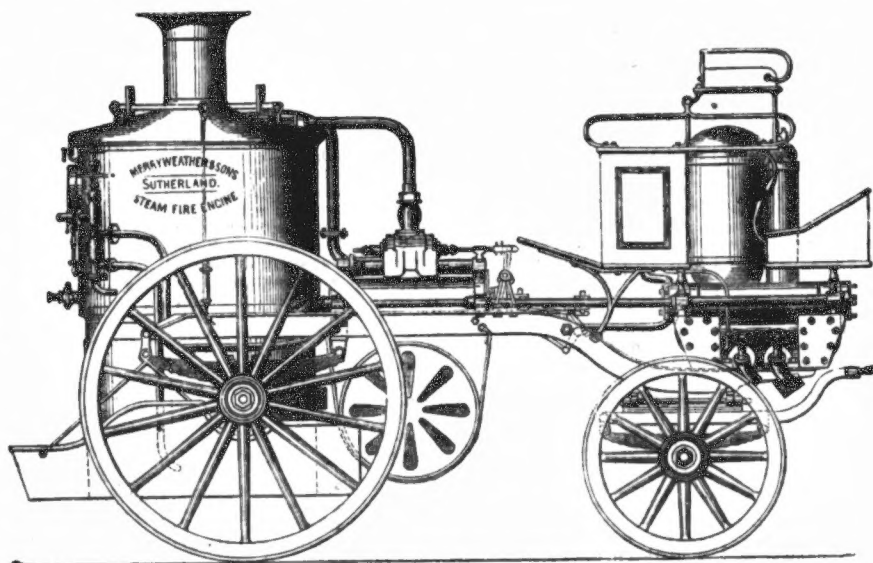
The Sutherland engine, on account of its superiority, was purchased at once by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for Devonport Dockyard, where it has been of great service in saving the large saw-mills there. The other two fire-engines were at once attached to Hodges's fire brigade, and the engine Torrent, belonging to this brigade, has always been found at fires, doing great service in all parts of London, wherever they might occur.

Since the steam fire-engine trial at the Crystal Palace there has not been one of any note that has taken place in London, although the English manufacturers, greatly to their praise, have been exhibitors at the various Continental exhibitions. In 1864 there was a public competition of steam and hand-worked fire-engines, held at Middleburg. Here Messrs. Merryweather and Sons sent their steam fire-engine De Maas, and although the trials were conducted in anything but a style in which they are managed in this country, this firm carried away not only the prize medal, but the money prize. This engine was again put into competition with another in the town of Rotterdam, and, as a proof of its superiority, it was purchased by the authorities for the City Brigade.

These competitions, no doubt, have had their effect upon the managers of fire departments both in England and abroad; and although the steam fire-engine is working its way amongst our English provinces, it is astonishing with what rapidity it is becoming popular in the colonies and on the Continent. These machines find great purchasers in the Spanish Government, and are to be found of Messrs. Merryweather's manufacture in Demerara, Havana, Manila, &c.

The French Government, seeing with what success the Sutherland became so instrumental in saving property in our English dockyards, have become purchasers of engines of the same construction for their Admiralty department.

In the summer of 1865 there took place at



THE SUTHERLAND.

the International Exhibition at Cologne a steam fire-engine contest; the engine that gained the first prize was made by Merryweather and Sons, and we give an illustration of it, as well as of their Deluge and Sutherland engines.

The Cologne competition was conducted similarly to that at the

In the latter part of 1864, when there was a great scarcity of supply of water amongst the farmers, a cowkeeper at Hendon, who owned over 100 cows, was requiring a large quantity; this desired supply was for some time obtained by means of several water-carts being put into constant use, going to and fro to get water from a running brook at about a mile distant.

The expense, however, of getting water in this way was found to be totally inadequate to the requirements, and the expense was such that the owner of the farm could not stand against it. The quantity of water brought up by each cart was very small, in proportion to the quantity required. Ordinary pumping engines would have been of no avail under such circumstances, and Messrs. Merryweather and Sons were applied to for the loan of a steam fire-engine. This engine, placed at a distance of a mile away, was consequently put into action, the hoses were laid across several fields, and over a hill some eighty feet in height. This engine was maintained pumping continuously to supply a pond about three days, and the quantity of water then supplied was found sufficient to last for the rest of the season. We may here mention that the cost of obtaining, until the introduction of the steam fire-engine to get the supply, was about £100 weekly; whereas, at the cost of about £40, the engine sent in a sufficient quantity in three days to last three months.

As to the saving of manual labour in extinguishing fires, the following statement, made by the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, is a sufficient guarantee, viz:—

"In a return lately issued by the London Fire Brigade it is shown that at one large fire the cost of working the steam fire-engines was £3 18s. 5d., and to have produced the same quantity of water by the use of hand-engines would have cost £476, showing a balance in favour of the employment of steam fire-engines of £472 1s. 7d.; and, in another instance, it is computed that a saving of £617 1s. 9d. in £623 was effected by the use of steam fire-engines."

The latest trials of steam fire-engines are those that have taken place in the presence of the new managers of our London Fire Department—that is, the Metropolitan Board of Works. Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, on the occasion alluded to, had five of their steam fire-engines at work at the Surrey Canal, several members of the Board, Sir John Thwaites, and Captain Shaw being present. The engines exhibited were two of the small class—one of a very light construction, one built upon the principle as adopted by the French Government—another being a large size double cylinder engine, named the Portsmouth, built by the firm for Portsmouth Dockyard, similar in manufacture to the prize engine, Sutherland. This engine was greatly admired by the board, the jet of water projected being two inches in diameter, whilst another jet of water was discharged to a distance of 318 feet. From the rapid strides that we can see the makers of steam fire-engines have made in getting them to such a state of efficiency and easy management, we are convinced that it will not be long before towns of any importance will adopt them, in preference to what we may now call the old style of manual-labour engines.

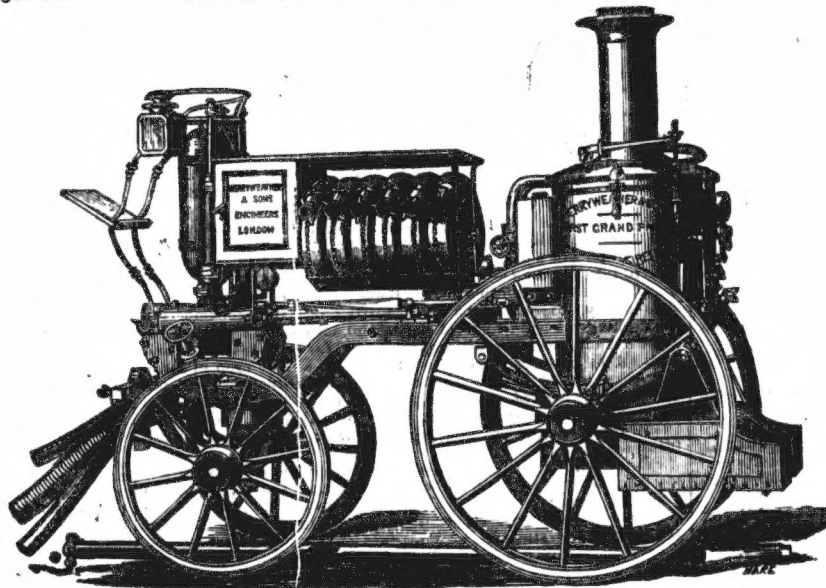
We doubt there are few Londoners but that are acquainted with the old-fashioned looking works of Messrs. Merryweather and Sons. True it is that these works are very old, the business having been conducted for the purposes of manufacturing fire-engines for 200 years. It is not, however, their principal works. These are situate in a large establishment which was for some time occupied as the printing-offices and machine-rooms of the well-known firm of Messrs. Reynolds and Dicks, the proprietors of this paper, and Reynolds's Newspaper and Miscellaneous, in York-street, York-road, Lambeth.



THE DELUGE.

Crystal Palace, although there were not so many tests applied, the former occupying only one day, whilst the latter extended over three days' duration.

The Cologne prize engine was of a very light construction,



THE COLOGNE FIRST PRIZE ENGINE.

Literature.

NELLIE GRAY'S QUARREL.

MARY REED was the most disagreeable girl in Durham—not ill-looking, rather handsome on the contrary, but envious and a mischief-maker. When Mayne Thorne, the squire's son, came home to settle down to a country life, she set her cap for him and nearly caught him, when somebody introduced him to Nellie Gray; and, perhaps, because she did not set her cap for him, Mayne fell in love with her, they fell in love with him, and they were engaged with a promptness that made the people of Durham wink. Immediately Mary Reed grew very friendly with Nellie Gray; she was with her morning, noon, and night, and those of us who knew something of Miss Reed, argued so much the worse for Nellie Gray.

Nellie was not tall, but one of your beauties with white, cream-like complexion, no colour, masses of black hair, and glorious black eyes; and looked well in anything, which was a perpetual annoyance to Mary Reed, who could not look well unless she took pains and bestowed thought on it. Nellie, however, always fancied that every one looked better than herself, and that blue eyes were prettier than black. You see, I know how she felt, for Nellie and I were intimate; and so did Mary Reed, and worked on these little weaknesses to suit her own purposes.

The two girls were sitting together in Nellie's room; there was company at Squire Thorne's that night, and Mary, being dressed here, was helping Nellie.

"You must look your prettiest," she said. "That young lady—that Miss Hamilton—is about the prettiest girl I ever saw. She has such a splendid figure, and such lovely blue eyes. If I had been you, Nellie, I should have been jealous of Mayne this afternoon. He looked the devoted lover when they rode past."

Of course, Nellie made the usual answer, "that if she had so little trust in Mayne's honour as that, she should not think she loved him; and that Mayne could not do less than be civil to young ladies visiting there."

But the seed was sown, and there is no seed that is good for quite as abundant and speedy a harvest as the seed of jealousy. Nellie reached the squire's house late; she rather liked to be late, because she could enter cool and fresh when the others were heated and tired.

But this evening the dancing had already commenced, and Mayne was dancing with Miss Hamilton. That was natural enough, but jealousy is a bad reasoner; and when Mayne saw Nellie, she had been jealous half an hour.

"How late you are!" he said, looking at her, admiringly.

"That was to accommodate you," answered Nellie, tossing her head. "There are times when the greatest favour you can bestow on your friends is to leave them to themselves!"

Mayne looked at her, and not understanding her speech, yet seeing in some way that he had displeased her, took up her tablets to change the conversation.

"I must have my name down here," he commenced, when looking at them he saw they were full: not a chance left, for Nellie was a favourite.

"Why, Nellie!" he exclaimed, in some surprise.

"Well?" she answered, defiantly.

"You have left no place for me!"

"I did not suppose you would wish me to do so."

"You did not suppose that I would wish to dance with you in a whole evening?"

"I do not see how I was to know; and you could hardly expect me to keep other people waiting till your royal highness was ready to come to me and acquaint me with your sublime pleasure!"

"But, Nellie, I think I have some rights."

"Oh, yes; this is a sort of engagement, you see, which is binding on you but not binding on me. That is your motto, I know. You are to dance and flirt as you like, I am to sit here in the corner like a nun, awaiting the time when you will remember me and throw me the handkerchief; not while Nellie Gray continues in her senses, however."

"Oh," said Mayne, "this is a quarrel, I see!"

"No, I am not angry. On the contrary, I feel uncommonly pleasant."

"The dance you do. I think I like you best, then, when you are cross; but at least tell me what I have done."

That would not have been easy for Nellie to do. It would have been too absurd to say that he had danced with Miss Hamilton, and yet that was in reality the head and front of his offending. Nellie tossed her head.

"You know very well, sir!"

"I will be hanged if I do!" for Mayne was getting warm.

"When you speak to me, please observe the ordinary decencies of the language. I am not accustomed to such expressions."

"Well; but, Nellie, you are so provoking! You quarrel with me—"

"I am not quarrelling."

"You are angry, then."

"I am not angry."

"You are in a scaphic state of mind, then, and will give me no explanation or hint of my offence."

"There is none needed."

"I do not know that I have done anything to offend you."

"It is you who are offended."

"I thought it did not look well, when you are engaged to me, to be dancing with every other man in the room but me."

"Yes; I can understand. You are afraid every one will not believe that I am your very obedient, humble servant!"

"This is too much," said Mayne, much irritated; then checking himself, "Nellie, be reasonable; you know that if I am to spend the evening away from you, it will be a miserable one!"

"I know nothing of the sort!"

"You have my word for it, then!"

"Add a grain of sand, a handful of down, or something as heavy to give it weight!"

"You don't say my word?"

"Actions speak louder than words!"

At this moment, sounded the first notes of a waltz, and Nellie's proposed partner came up. Nellie handed him her bouquet and fan, and whirled away without another glance towards Thorne. Of course, he went back to Miss Hamilton. Nellie saw the move over her partner's shoulder, and it added fuel to the flame. Nellie was no flirt, but that night she flirted. Her girl friends were dismayed.

"Dear," said May Nettieby, "I am afraid you are going too far. Mayne looks very angry."

"What do I care?" cried Nellie, with a toss of her foolish little head.

"Oh, but you do care, dear! you know you do! Mayne Thorne is worth caring for!"

"I will never court the best man that ever walked!"

"Court! You have no need to do that; but you are outraging Mayne," pleaded earnest little May. "Young Farleigh has that rose from your hair in his button-hole. You have not danced once with Mayne, and you have danced five times with Farleigh!"

"Are you my keeper?" asked Nellie, sharply, and out of patience.

"Mayne can take care of himself. He chooses to flirt with Miss Hamilton."

"How do you know?"

"Mary Reed told me; and besides, I can see for myself."

"Mary Reed, a girl like that, tells you something against the man

you love, and you believe it when you know she is a mischief-maker, and was disappointed about Mayne."

"I don't believe it; and I wish you would let me alone, May. I really think you meddle."

"Nellie," said the persevering girl, "let me introduce you to Miss Hamilton. I should like you to know her."

"I don't wish to know her. I can see that she is haughty and disagreeable."

"Indeed, she is not—"

But Nellie would hear no more. Opposition only hardened her resolution to see and hear nothing that might convince her of being in the wrong. She flirted worse than before. Old Squire Thorne put on his spectacles to look at her. Mrs. Thorne regarded her with a displeased and ominous face. Nellie cared nothing for it all, or did not know it, so set was she on showing her lover of how little value he was in her eyes. Supper-time came, and Nellie took Mr. Farleigh's arm, though she saw Mayne coming towards her. I think she was a little startled herself at her own recklessness. At any rate, she did not look where she was going, caught her foot in somebody's dress, tripped, fell, and sprained her ankle. She was so badly injured that she fainted dead away; and among the crowd of persons that surrounded her Miss Hamilton was first. Having the advantage of coolness and presence of mind, Miss Hamilton presently obtained command, and turned everybody out of the room, ostensibly to give Nellie more air.

"Are you better now?" she asked, kindly, when Nellie opened her eyes again and showed signs of recovery.

"Yes, thank you," returned Nellie, very coldly, recognising her fabled rival.

"Mayne, Nellie, has told me," said Miss Hamilton, trembling somewhat at trenching on such delicate ground, "how—how mistaken you are. Dear Miss Gray, if you had given Mayne opportunity he would have told you that I am his cousin, and I am to be married in three months myself; and so—and so—"

"I need not have made myself so ridiculous," said Nellie, finishing the sentence with a sigh. "I wish I had not been so angry. It is too late now."

"How too late?"

"Mayne can never forgive me."

"I am sure he will. He was so unhappy about you."

"Oh, but you do not know what I have done."

"I know you have flirted shockingly, for I have seen you," said Miss Hamilton, with a smile. "Still, I think you have not sinned past forgiveness."

Nellie was silent.

"Let me send Mr. Thorne here," urged Miss Hamilton gently.

"But I do not know what to say to him."

"See, then, what he will say to you. I have all unconsciously been the cause of this misunderstanding. I shall not rest till I see you reconciled," persisted Miss Hamilton; and, as Nellie made no answer, she took silence for consent, and going out to find Thorne, who was waiting in no small anxiety, sent him to the room, where Nellie lay, pale and suffering, on the sofa.

"Are you better, Nellie?" asked the young man, very coldly, Nellie thought.

"Yes," said Nellie, timidly.

Then a dead silence, Nellie thinking how stern Mayne looked, and what should she say; and Mayne relenting very fast toward the pale little girl on the sofa.

"When you are better," he said, at length, "I think I must ask for some explanation of your mysterious conduct to-night. You are displeased clearly with me; but I am so unconscious of offence that I cannot even guess at what."

"You must think me very weak and absurd, Mayne."

"I can think nothing about it, for I know nothing about it. I haven't the least idea of what it is all about."

Yet see it was Mayne's turn now.

"Why, I thought that you—that is, Mary Reed said—"

Here she stopped. What had Mary Reed said? Why nothing, on which to found her conduct that evening.

"Well, what has Miss Reed to do with it?" inquired Mayne, who enjoyed her perplexity.

"Nothing."

"Then we are no nearer it than before?"

Nellie was silent.

"What was it you thought, then?"

"I thought—oh! I have been so silly!"

"Well, I know that. But why—why? That is what I am curious to know."

Nellie saw the ghost of a smile hovering about Captain Thorne's mouth.

"Oh, Mayne! please don't laugh. I have been so unhappy!"

"Unhappy! A young lady that has danced every—"

"There! don't say it over. I know what I have done well enough."

"But still I am in the dark about the why of it."

"What good will it do you to know?" queries Nellie, who is growing confident—for Mayne has somehow possessed himself of her hand, and is holding it in a manner suggestive of anything but anger.

"Good it will do me! After being abused a whole evening, I think I am moderate when I only demand the consolation of knowing why I have been snubbed, set aside."

"Mayne," said Nellie, after thinking a moment, "don't you think you could forgive me without an explanation? I am very sorry, and I will never be so—so disagreeable again; but I don't want to explain. I was too silly."

That appeal was irresistible. And so ended Nellie Gray's first and last quarrel; and there is just as much in it, I think, as in most lovers' quarrels.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The late wet weather has prevented any great progress being made in out-door gardening; hence notes should be taken of the advice we have given throughout this period, in order that the work not done may be got on with directly a little favourable weather sets in. German and French asters may be sown in a little heat. Top the cuttings of bedding-out plants already taken root in frames. Outtings or cuttings of chrysanthemums will now do well in a cold frame. Sow German and ten-week stocks in pots or a cold frame. Divide and pot lobelias.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—The same advice above as to unfinished work is equally applicable here. Borecole, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, celery, &c., should be sown sparingly. Give cucumbers a fresh lining. Divide roots of herbs, and make fresh plantations. Thin out old stools of artichokes. Sow early beans, peas, and potatoes, as previously particularized. Sow a full crop of large flax seeds. Make a successional sowing of lettuce. Plant out summer sowings of onions, nine inches apart, and sow main crop. Keep up successional sowings of radishes. Sow small quantities of savory, sea-kale, spinach, &c.; also early snowball turnips.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Draw the earth away from the roots of currant and gooseberry trees, sprinkle well with soot and wood ashes, and return the earth; this will not only stimulate growth, but will destroy caterpillars, &c. Forward planting, pruning, and nailing and commence grafting the most forward sorts.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Richardson and Co. in Chequer. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—Advertisement.]

NEW WORKS.

LAND AND WATER.—This first-class weekly journal, price 6d., has now reached its fourth number. It embraces every kind of sport on "land and water;" the articles are admirably written, and the paper throughout its pages is cleverly edited. It is one of the best journals of the kind now issued, and deserves the best support of every one attached to British sports.

TRAMWAYS AS A MEANS OF FACILITATING THE STREET TRAFFIC OF THE METROPOLIS. London: P. S. King, 24, Parliament-street. —Every one must admit that the street locomotion of London is far behind the present advanced age of improvement; nor, until the spreading a way of the tyrannous monopoly exercised by the great London omnibus companies is effected, can we expect a better state of things. When the Parisian company started, support was given it on the strength of its promises; but these have all been broken, and the public is left in far worse hands than it was prior to the present exclusive monopolies. Any independent person starting an omnibus at a reduced fare, or giving up better vehicles, is shamefully driven off the road by the scandalous system of "nursing." We trust, however, that the new company for the laying down of street tramways will effect its object, notwithstanding the great opposition of the omnibus companies. It will be recollected that Mr. Train, the American, was allowed a fair trial for his system, but it was a failure in consequence of the danger to other vehicles crossing the tramway. These objections are removed by what is called the patent "Crescent Rail." First. That the rail presents no obstruction to the ordinary traffic, being laid on a perfect level with the surface of the road, and that the groove is not wide enough to admit an ordinary carriage wheel. Second: That the adoption of the tramway would lessen considerably the wear of the roads. Third: That although no exclusive right to travel on that portion of the road on which the trams are laid will be reserved, the company will be bound permanently to maintain seven feet of road for each single, and eighteen feet for each double line laid down, thus relieving the ratepayers to that extent. In conclusion, we wish the company every success in carrying out its important views.

A WORKING MAN'S VIEW OF TENNYSON'S "EPOCH ARMED." By J. H. POWELL. London: Trubner and Co., Paternoster-row. —We have before had occasion to notice several of the works of this author, and from the fact of his being a self-taught man, working under every disadvantage possible, much credit is due to him. In glancing at the title of the present publication, we thought Mr. Powell was taking upon himself a task beyond his range. To criticise the poems of our poet-laureate requires a mind of no common order; yet, upon the whole, Mr. Powell has achieved his task in a way which certainly reflects much credit on him as a man of poetic thought; and when falling upon passages of real poetic beauty, he is not slow to grasp them. His "views" in general are to be commended.

ODDS AND ENDS (No. XI). THE CATTLE PLAGUE. By LYON PLAYFAIR, O.B., LL.D., F.R.S. Edinburgh: Edmonstone and Douglas. —This is one of the most important numbers yet issued by our indefatigable Scottish publishers in the shape of their "Odds and Ends." The name of the author, Professor Playfair, is at once a guarantee that the cattle plague has here every attention which science and chemistry can bring to bear upon the vital question. We have first an insight of the plagues of ancient history, and these are carried through up to the present times, with remarks upon their nature, appearance, and cure. Now that this question is absorbing so much attention throughout Europe and the Continent, a careful perusal of No. XI of "Odds and Ends" will enable the reader to realise more fully the alarming nature of the disease and the remedies to avert it.

ILLUSTRATED PENNY READINGS.—THE STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE "LONDON." London: W. S. Partridge. —The story of the loss of the ill-fated London is, unfortunately, too well known; yet the condensed narrative, as given in the "Penny Readings," will find numerous readers. The subject has been one of all-absorbing interest, and, for some time to come, a "penny reading" of its touching details will find attentive hearers, wherever it may be given.

THE INFANT'S MAGAZINE. London: W. S. Partridge, Paternoster-row. —This prettily-illustrated magazine is full of well-executed engravings of subjects calculated to interest the infantile mind, while the letterpress is simple, yet instructive. It well carries out its intention—that of being the very best little magazine for the nursery.

A NIGHT IN THE CASUAL WARD OF THE WORKHOUSE. (A rhyme.) By "M. A." London: Newagents' Publishing Company, Fleet-street. —Since the publication of the article in the *Penny Mail Gazette* of the writer's eventful night's experience in the casual ward of the Lambeth Workhouse, poets, dramatists, and others have found plenty of scope to work out something from the subject which should keep it prominently before the public until some of the evils therein exposed should be redressed. Viewed in this light, the rhyming version before us answers a purpose, as do also other poetic versions emanating from such distinguished authors as Billy Natts, "The Bard of Seven Dials," or Mr. Harry Sydney's music-hall version. None of these, however, are really intelligible unless the original articles are first read; and then to peruse these poetic effusions afterwards, causes us to wonder at the miserable failures made by present-day bards in their attempts to poeticise scenes so vividly drawn by the original prose author. We trusted to have read something better.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TREATING AND FIXING ARTIFICIAL TEETH. By FREDERICK A. ESKILL, Surgeon-Dentist. London: 25, Hanover-square. —This work treats largely of the advantages and beauty of a new substitute for artificial teeth, called "The Adamantine Composition," which, in its liquidated and malleable state, enters the tooth, flows and passes into the smallest cavities, and, after a very short period, becomes a solid, hard substance, at once cementing the shell of the tooth into a sound and durable appendage. We learn also that the composition, not requiring that peculiar pressure for filling a decayed cavity, the nerves of the surrounding parts are not rendered painful, and hence the office of mastication is performed with the same facility and freedom from pain as if the tooth had never been decayed or injured. The remarks on the preservation of the teeth, their diseases, &c., are valuable, and would be found interesting to all.

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A WHITTY WREN.—Inglo Jones, the British Virtuoso, accented young Wren, who was going into a hall to hear a lecture on "The Five Orders." "Ab, my young friend," said Inglo Jones, "you will learn nothing there." Wren turned round meekly and said, "No matter, In-I-go Jones."

SLANDER.—Surgery may heal a bodily wound; but what balm can bind up the bite of a slanderous tongue? Babbler may be recompensed by restitution, but how can you ever make amends to the man whom you have traduced? Remember it as a truth, that not all the wealth you have in the world can wipe away the wrong you have done in such a case.

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